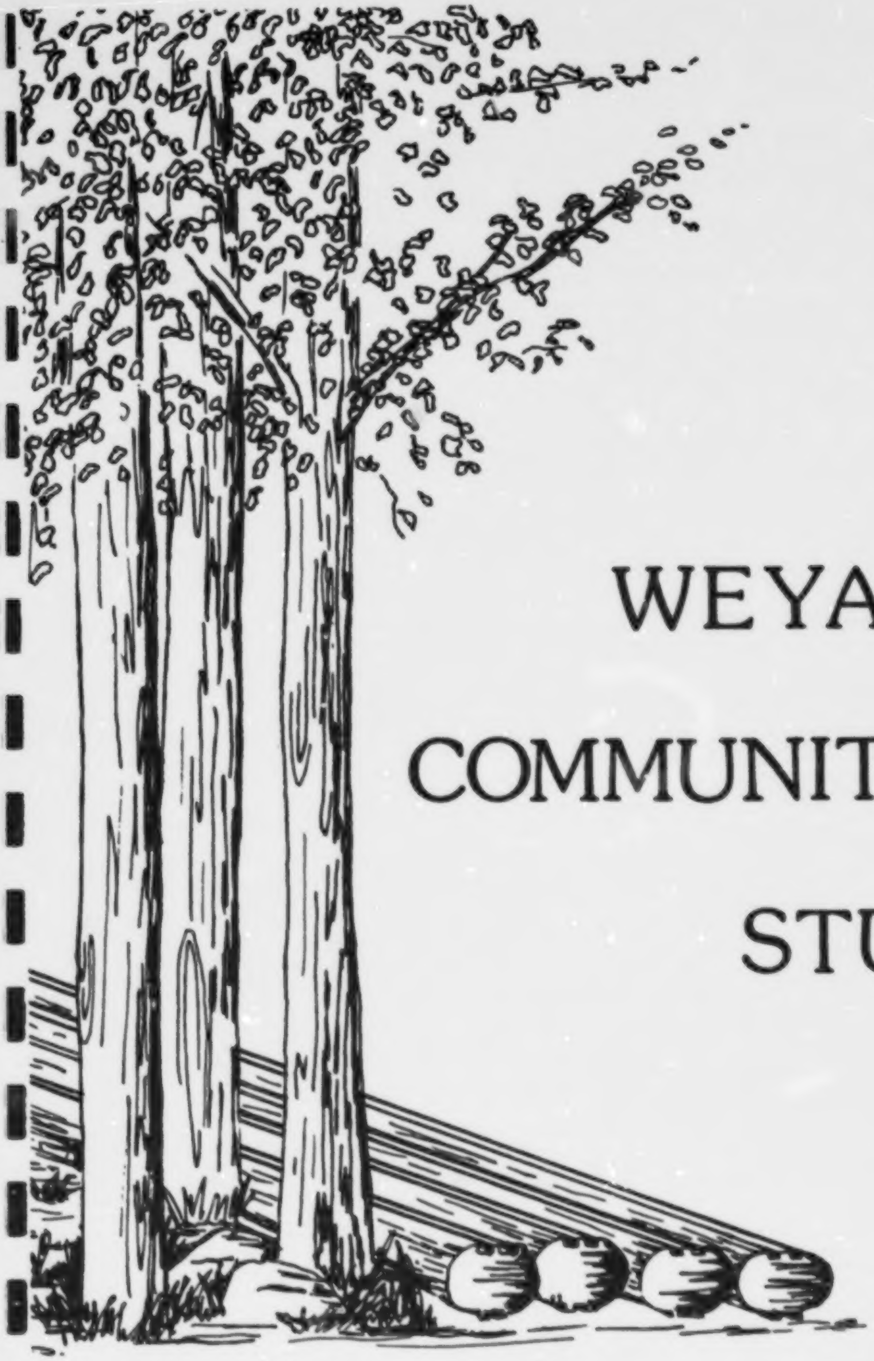

WEYAKWIN
COMMUNITY PLANNING
STUDY

ICL INTERPLAN socio-economic and planning services

ICL INTERPLAN CONSULTANTS LTD. A DIVISION OF IEC BEAK

WEYAKWIN COMMUNITY PLANNING STUDY

Prepared for
The Northern Hamlet of Weyakwin
and
Saskatchewan Urban Affairs

Prepared by
ICL Interplan Consultants Ltd.
Saskatoon, Canada

January 1985

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

ICL Interplan Consultants Ltd. was selected by the former Weyakwin Local Advisory Council and the Community Planning Branch of the former Department of Northern Saskatchewan to prepare a community development plan for Weyakwin. The contract for the planning study was officially awarded to Interplan on November 30, 1983. Work on the study began immediately and continued through the winter and summer of 1984. Preparation of the final report commenced in October and was completed by the end of January 1985 following review by Hamlet Council, residents of Weyakwin and by the Department of Urban Affairs Community Planning Branch.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this Plan as outlined in The Terms of Reference (see Appendix A) were to fulfill the following requirements:

- The report should be comprehensive, encompassing all parts of the community and all functional elements which affect physical development.
- The Plan should provide for the growth of the community over the next five years while working in the context of a fifteen year time framework.
- The Plan should be general, summarizing social and economic policies and community goals and relating them to physical design proposals.
- The Plan should focus on physical development.

1.3 STUDY APPROACH AND ORGANIZATION

The Weyakwin Community Planning Study involved a wide variety of activities. Details peculiar to these individual activities are presented below.

1.3.1 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

A wide variety of information collection techniques were employed to obtain the most recent and representative information about Weyakwin and the surrounding area. The techniques include: literature review, written correspondence, telephone interviews, face-to-face interviews/surveys and field visits to Weyakwin. Information was assembled pertaining to the people, the present development, and uses of the land and the natural resources peculiar to the area surrounding Weyakwin. Using this information as a data base, an analysis was carried out to determine trends, conflicts and potential issues.

The principal data sources were provincial and federal government agencies and departments. The government sources include: Culture and Recreation, Education, Environment, Health, Highways and Transportation, Parks and Renewable Resources, Saskatchewan Housing Corporation, Saskatchewan Power Corporation, Saskatchewan Telecommunications, Saskatchewan Water Corporation, Tourism and Small Business and Urban Affairs.

A data collection trip to Weyakwin was undertaken between May 22 and 24. The key activity during the community visit was the community survey conducted initially by Interplan staff as a form of training for the Community Liaison Co-ordinator who completed the survey in the following week. The survey included every aspect of community life in Weyakwin and therefore provided the consulting team with considerable information on housing, community needs, employment, education and attitudes. The survey results are outlined in Appendix B.

1.3.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation was an integral component in the Weyakwin Community Planning Study. By carrying out a comprehensive public participation program, ICL Interplan fulfilled a number of important objectives and obtained considerable amounts of information.

The objectives of the public participation program were:

- to create an efficient and effective liaison between the consulting firm and the hamlet residents;
- to obtain first hand information from Weyakwin residents concerning their needs and desires for their hamlet; and
- to ensure that all community residents were up to date on the study progress and relevant issues.

These objectives were met via a number of interrelated functions. These functions are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Community Liaison Co-ordinator and Drop-In Centre

A community liaison co-ordinator was hired from the Weyakwin community to provide an essential link between the community and the planning team and assist in base-line collection. Ms. Corinna Nelson was chosen for the position. She maintained office hours at the Council office in Mochikun Hall where a drop-in centre was established. Weyakwin residents were encouraged to stop by and offer suggestions and comments or pose questions regarding the study. Ms. Nelson carried out additional functions. She distributed newsletters and contacted resource people in the hamlet for information. She carried out most of the Community Planning Survey after undergoing an initial training period with the consulting team. In addition, she completed the Housing and Day Care Surveys and compiled a historic summary based on personal interviews and literature research.

The function of the community liaison co-ordinator and drop-in centre fulfilled the first objective of the public participation program, ie. to create an efficient and effective liaison between the Weyakwin public and the planning team.

Public Meetings

Three public meetings were held in Weyakwin during the planning study. The dates for these meetings were April 24, June 5, and July 5. The public was encouraged via newsletters and public notices to attend these meetings in order to voice their views on hamlet development. The first meeting was held to familiarize the hamlet residents with the study, planning procedures and the consulting team while the following meetings were designed to review information on the needs and priorities of the community and responses to various planning concepts. The July 5th meeting was organized in response to concerns raised at the previous meeting concerning resource management and the lumber operation. Two resource people, Mr. Larry Sukava from the Resource Lands Branch in Prince Albert and Mr. Frank Flavelle from the Forestry Division, added insight and information to the meeting concerning these topics.

The public meetings gave the consulting team direction in regard to the special concerns of the Weyakwin residents. By organizing such meetings the second objective in the public participation program was accomplished, ie. to obtain first hand information on the needs and concerns of Weyakwin residents. This objective was also fulfilled via the Community Planning Survey which was completed by thirty-four of the thirty-eight households in the hamlet. The high response rate to the survey can be attributed to the fact that a local community liaison worker was responsible for the survey implementation.

Newsletters and Public Notices

Two newsletters and two public notices were distributed throughout Weyakwin during the planning study. They outlined information on the study progress, relevant issues facing the community and agendas for upcoming public meetings. Based on responses from the first public meeting, the consulting firm arranged for the distribution of this printed material several days prior to each public meeting so that individuals would not forget the meeting dates or times.

The distribution of newsletters and informative public notices ensured that the third objective, ie. to keep the community up to date with progress and issues, was accomplished. (See Appendix C for Newsletters.)

The public participation program was generally successful. The community liaison co-ordinator was invaluable in assisting with base-line information compilation and distributing newsletters, notices and questionnaires. The public meetings, though sometimes small in attendance, also resulted in valuable information.

Steering Committee Meetings

Steering Committee meetings were held throughout the planning study. Present at these meetings were members of the Weyakwin Council, Ms. Nicki Brandon representing Urban Affairs and two planners from Interplan Consultants Ltd. The first meeting was a review meeting held on January 24, 1984, in the Weyakwin Community Hall. The meeting was organized to review and finalize the study scope to ensure that appropriate emphasis was identified in the Terms of Reference. In addition, the selection of the community liaison worker was discussed as was the feasibility of the drop-in centre.

The Steering Committee meetings which followed were held prior to each public meeting. The main focus of these meetings was to identify the concerns of the Council and acknowledge their responses to planning issues.

A final committee meeting was held to discuss the draft report. The Council and representatives from Urban Affairs were requested to read the draft and offer comments.

The draft was then revised and the final copy which included base-line information and recommendations was presented to the community at a public meeting.

2.0 LOCATION AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 REGIONAL SETTING

2.1.1 LOCATION

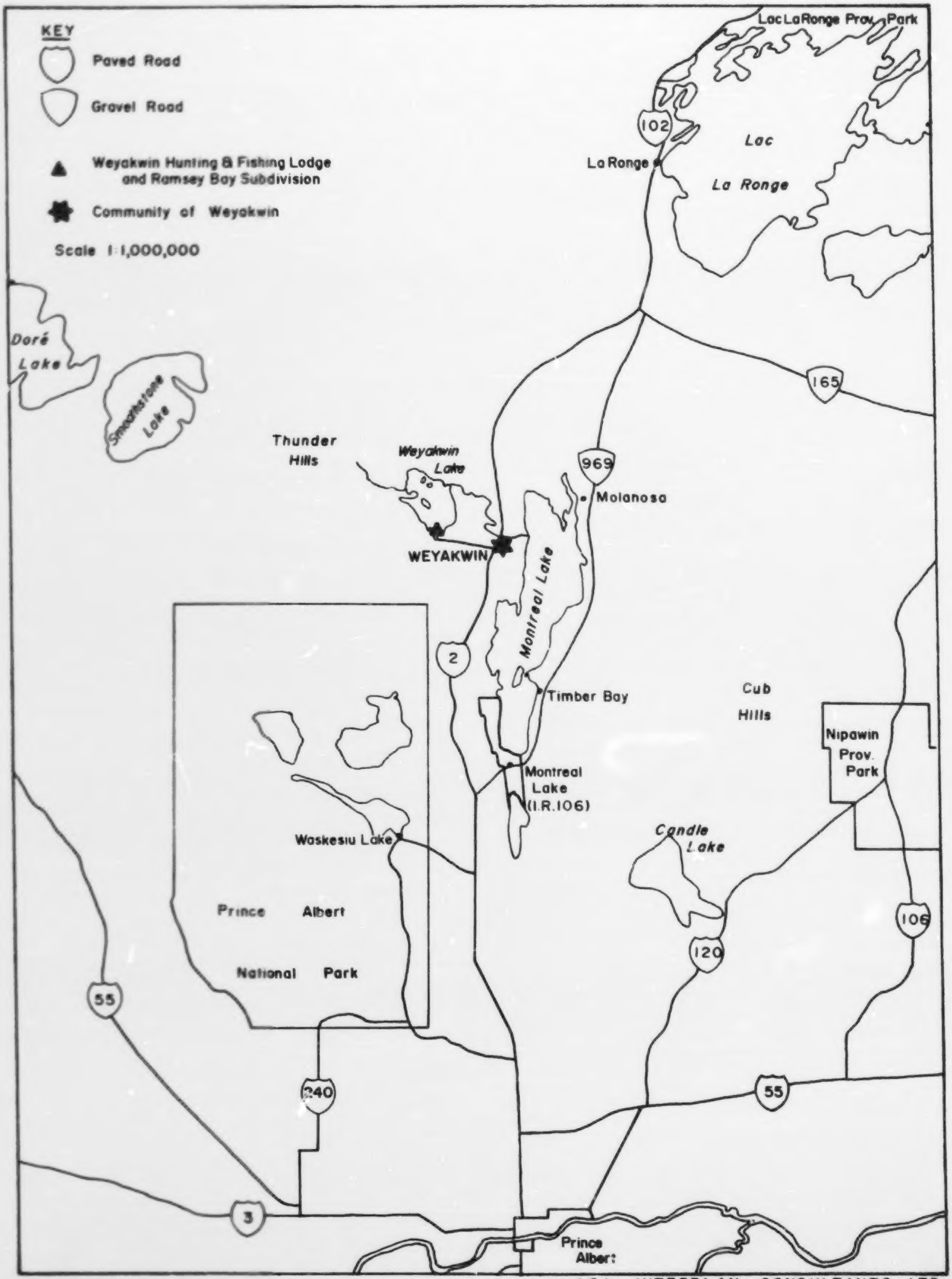
The hamlet of Weyakwin is nestled in the boreal forest near the geographic centre of Saskatchewan at latitude 54° 26' and longitude 105° 42'. It lies between two major communities: Prince Albert, 142 kilometres (88 miles) south of Weyakwin and La Ronge, 93 kilometres (58 miles) north. Montreal Lake lies approximately 5 kilometres east and Weyakwin River flows just north of the hamlet. This river originates in the Thunder Hills and flows to Montreal Lake from Weyakwin Lake located 14 kilometres (9 miles) west of Weyakwin. Weyakwin Hunting and Fishing Lodge and Ramsey Bay Cottage Subdivision are located on the shores of Weyakwin Lake. Waskesiu Lake in Prince Albert National Park is situated 82 kilometres (51 miles) south of Weyakwin but the park boundaries extend to within 20 kilometres (12.5 miles) of the hamlet. Figure 2.1-1 illustrates the location of Weyakwin in relation to the surrounding recreational sites and commercial centres.

Weyakwin's closest neighbouring community is Montreal Lake, located on the Montreal Lake Indian Reserve #106, 56 kilometres (35 miles) south on Highway #2 and 11 kilometres (7 miles) northeast on provincial road #969. Timber Bay is geographically closer being on the southeast side of Montreal Lake but is approximately 88 kilometres (55 miles) away by road. It too is located on provincial road #969.

2.1.2 REGIONAL SERVICES

Prince Albert and La Ronge are the two major centres near Weyakwin. Prince Albert has a population of 32,957 (Saskatchewan Health, Covered Population, 1984). The City functions as a service and distribution centre for northern Saskatchewan. Because of its size, Prince Albert offers a wide variety of goods and services. La Ronge is much smaller with a population of 2,708 (Saskatchewan Health, Covered Population, 1984). The town relies primarily

FIGURE 2.1-1 Regional Setting



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on tourism, government and northern resource development for its economic survival. La Ronge offers a wide variety of services such as a hospital, drug stores, several restaurants, retail stores and service stations.

Montreal Lake Indian Reserve has an on-Reserve population of 674 (Indian and Northern Affairs, Prince Albert District. On/Off Reserve Population, Montreal Lake Band, 1984). The Reserve has a store, restaurant, gas station and a recreation complex. The store serves as the main source of groceries for the Montreal Lake Band (ICL Interplan, September 1984).

Two small highway service stops are located south of Weyakwin. Halfway House is about 24 kilometres (15 miles) from the hamlet and has a small cafe and gas station. Timber Cove is approximately 48 kilometres (30 miles) south and provides gas, diesel and groceries.

Weyakwin Hunting and Fishing Lodge has overnight accommodation, a grocery store and a small restaurant. The lodge is open only during the summer months. Waskesiu Lake offers a variety of commercial services during the summer. Only the Lakeview Hotel with its licensed restaurant is open year round.

2.1.3 REGIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND LINKAGES

Weyakwin is a new community established in 1973 after the relocation of Highway #2 to the west side of Montreal Lake. Today as in the past, residents of Weyakwin are involved in a limited number of economic activities which include commercial fishing and forest extraction as well as the traditional pursuits of hunting and trapping. A unique business enterprize adjacent to Weyakwin produces chisum logs for house and cottage construction using poplar. This chisum mill combined with a conventional sawmill provides the most significant economic activity for residents of Weyakwin.

Weyakwin has strong social and economic linkages with both La Ronge and Prince Albert. The nature of these linkages and the present economic activity peculiar to Weyakwin is discussed in detail throughout the report.

2.2 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.2.1 CLIMATE

The climate of an area is significant because of its impact and interrelationship with man and other components of the environment such as soils, landforms, vegetation and wildlife. This section outlines the climatic data that has been collected by Environment Canada for two locations approximately equidistant north and south of Weyakwin. Because of their close proximity to the hamlet, statistics for these centres are included as being representative of the climatic conditions at Weyakwin.

Weyakwin is located in the cool, sub-humid region of Saskatchewan which is characterized by relatively cold winters and warm summers (Atlas of Saskatchewan). Table 2.2.1 presents the extreme and average temperatures at La Ronge and Waskesiu Lake averaged over 5 - 19 years inclusive.

From these statistics, it can be expected that the temperature at Weyakwin will range between $-48.3^{\circ}C$ to $+36.1^{\circ}C$ over all seasons. Average daily summer temperatures (July - September) range from $9.1^{\circ}C$ to $16.7^{\circ}C$ in La Ronge and $9.4^{\circ}C$ to $16.3^{\circ}C$ in Waskesiu Lake while average daily temperatures in the winter (January - March) range from $-22.5^{\circ}C$ to $-10.7^{\circ}C$ in La Ronge and $-20.7^{\circ}C$ to $-9.2^{\circ}C$ at Waskesiu Lake.

Rainfall is dominant in June, July, August and September at both La Ronge and Waskesiu Lake with July experiencing the most significant rainfall. Total yearly rainfall is 366.2 millimetres (14.4 inches) at La Ronge and 320.7 millimetres (12.6 inches) at Waskesiu Lake. Table 2.2-2 presents the precipitation data for these centres.

Late Autumn and Winter are reported to have snowfall between the ranges of 35.1 centimetres (13.8 inches) in November to 21.9 centimetres (8.6 inches) in March at La Ronge and between 32.6 centimetres (12.8 inches) in January and 15.0 centimetres (5.9 inches) in February at Waskesiu Lake. Together with rainfall the yearly precipitation totals to 485.2 millimetres (19.1 inches) and 462.6 millimetres (18.2 inches) at La Ronge and Waskesiu Lake respectively. Similar precipitation would occur at Weyakwin.

Table 2.2-1 Monthly Temperatures for La Ronge and Waskesiu Lake (°C)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR
LA RONGE A													
55°9'N 105°15'W 375m													
Daily Maximum Temp.	-17.5	-10.9	-3.8	6.7	14.5	20.1	22.6	20.9	14.1	7.9	-3.7	-12.8	4.8
Daily Minimum Temp.	-27.8	-23.7	-17.5	-6.0	1.4	7.8	10.8	9.4	4.1	-1.0	-12.1	-22.0	-6.4
Daily Temperature	-22.6	-17.3	-10.7	0.4	8.0	14.0	16.7	15.2	9.1	3.5	-7.9	-17.4	-0.8
Extreme Maximum Temp.	7.2	12.8	15.0	28.0	28.4	36.1	35.0	35.0	34.4	27.4	18.0	8.3	36.1
Years of Record	15	15	15	15	15	14	16	16	17	16	16	16	
Extreme Minimum Temp.	-48.3	-45.6	-39.4	-29.8	-8.9	-2.2	1.1	0.0	-7.8	-18.3	-33.9	-41.7	-48.3
Years of Record	15	15	15	15	15	14	16	16	17	16	16	16	
WASKESIU LAKE													
53°55'N 106°5'W 532m													
Daily Maximum Temp.	-15.1	-9.1	-2.2	7.5	15.6	20.0	22.4	20.8	14.8	8.5	-3.2	-11.5	5.7
Daily Minimum Temp.	-26.2	-22.4	-16.2	-5.1	2.0	7.1	10.2	8.6	3.8	-1.6	-11.6	-21.0	-6.0
Daily Temperature	-20.7	-15.9	-9.2	1.2	8.7	13.6	16.3	14.7	9.4	3.5	-7.4	-16.3	-0.2
Extreme Maximum Temp.	9.4	13.3	16.1	27.8	29.4	34.4	36.1	35.0	31.7	28.3	17.5	8.0	36.1
Years of Record	14	13	15	16	22	29	31	31	26	19	14	13	
Extreme Minimum Temp.	-46.1	-43.3	-40.0	-30.0	-12.0	-7.8	-4.4	-3.9	-10.0	-17.8	-34.4	-42.2	-46.1
Years of Record	13	13	15	15	20	29	31	31	26	19	13	13	

Source: Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service. Canadian Climate Normals, 1951 - 1980, Temperature and Precipitation, Prairie Provinces. Ottawa: 1981.

Table 2.2-2 Monthly Precipitation At La Ronge And Waskesiu Lake.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR
LA RONGE													
Rainfall (mm)	0.3	0.1	0.4	8.5	38.8	84.4	90.2	62.3	56.3	22.8	1.8	0.3	366.2
Snowfall (cm)	22.1	23.4	21.9	13.8	6.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.8	35.1	27.6	163.7
Total Precip. (mm)	19.7	15.3	15.4	19.8	40.8	84.6	90.2	62.3	58.9	29.9	26.5	21.8	485.2
Greatest Rainfall in 24 Hours	5.3	1.5	1.5	16.5	41.5	77.7	53.8	28.8	48.5	21.1	5.3	2.2	77.7
Years of Record	15	15	15	15	15	14	16	15	17	15	15	16	
Greatest Snowfall in 24 Hours	10.9	18.3	20.3	12.4	5.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	14.5	18.5	20.1	23.1
Years of Record	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	17	15	15	16	
Greatest Precipitation in 24 Hours	10.9	16.8	20.3	16.5	41.5	77.7	53.8	28.8	48.5	21.1	12.9	17.8	77.7
Years of Record	15	15	15	15	15	14	16	15	17	15	15	16	
Days With Rain	1	0	1	3	8	14	14	12	12	7	2	1	75
Days With Snow	14	11	10	5	2	0	0	0	1	5	14	14	76
Days With Precip.	12	11	10	7	9	14	14	12	12	9	14	13	137
WASKESIU LAKE													
Rainfall (mm)	0.1	0.0	0.2	8.4	38.2	71.0	81.0	57.8	51.4	11.3	1.2	0.1	320.7
Snowfall (cm)	32.6	15.0	23.0	16.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	9.4	20.8	29.7	150.6
Total Precip. (mm)	28.8	15.1	22.8	21.1	40.8	71.0	81.0	57.8	52.6	21.4	21.6	28.6	462.6
Greatest Rainfall in 24 Hours	0.8	0.0	1.0	14.2	76.2	88.4	82.6	43.7	67.3	22.0	2.3	T	88.4
Years of Record	14	15	17	15	24	30	31	31	26	19	15	13	
Greatest Snowfall in 24 Hours	30.5	10.2	30.5	17.8	12.7	T	0.0	0.0	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.5	30.5
Years of Record	12	15	15	15	22	30	31	31	27	19	14	13	
Greatest Precipitation in 24 Hours	15.2	10.9	30.5	18.0	76.2	88.4	82.6	43.7	67.3	25.1	16.0	16.5	88.4
Years of Record	12	15	15	15	23	30	31	31	26	19	14	13	
Days With Rain	0	0	0	2	8	12	13	12	10	5	1	0	63
Days With Snow	6	5	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	8	36
Days With Precip.	6	5	5	5	8	12	13	12	11	6	7	8	98

Source: Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service. Canadian Climate Normals 1951 - 1980, Temperature and Precipitation, Prairie Privinces. Ottawa: 1981.

The number of frost free days at La Ronge is 104 and 85 days for Waskesiu Lake (Environment Canada, 1981). It is likely that Weyakwin would have less frost free days than La Ronge. This is likely because of the moderating affects of Lac La Ronge on the town of La Ronge. The moderating affects of the much smaller Waskesiu Lake would be less significant on the community of Waskesiu Lake.

The most frequent and strongest winds hail from the northwest year round although easterlies are common in the early spring. This is generally true for both La Ronge and Waskesiu Lake (Canada Environment).

2.2.2 GEOLOGY

Weyakwin is located in the Wapawekka Border Plain between the Thunder Hills on the west and the Cub Hills on the east (Atlas of Saskatchewan). The underlying bedrock consists of sandstone, siltstone and shale.

Glaciation has reshaped the terrain in this area. During the last glaciation Montreal Lake was slightly larger than its present size. A high north-south escarpment near Highway #2 delineates the extent of the glacial lake and strand lines located parallel to this indicate the progressive shrinking of the lake as it drained after glacial retreat (Mollard, 1983).

The glaciers flowed from the northwest eroding sandstone and Precambrian granite and gneissic rock from the Shield and depositing it as ground moraine further south (Mollard, 1983). Near Weyakwin therefore, there are large terrain units consisting of silty sandy till. In addition a delta formed at the mouth of a meltwater stream which flowed into the glacial lake. Thus, gravel deposits, typical of this terrain unit, also exist in the vicinity of Weyakwin.

2.2.3 SOILS

The soils in the Weyakwin area are mainly Brunisolic Gray Luvisols dominately of the Bittern Lake Association (Head, Anderson, Ellis, 1981). These soils tend to form on calcareous glacial till overlain by deposits of sandy or silty loam. The Bittern Association is often found in conjunction with the Loon Lake Association near Weyakwin. Stoniness and poor arability are associated with this complex.

According to the Canada Land Inventory, soils in the Weyakwin region have severe limitations that restrict productivity. Soils should not be used for the production of annual field crops but could support perrenial forages. They are restricted by undesirable soil structure or low permeability and in some areas, by excess water (A.R.D.A., 1975).

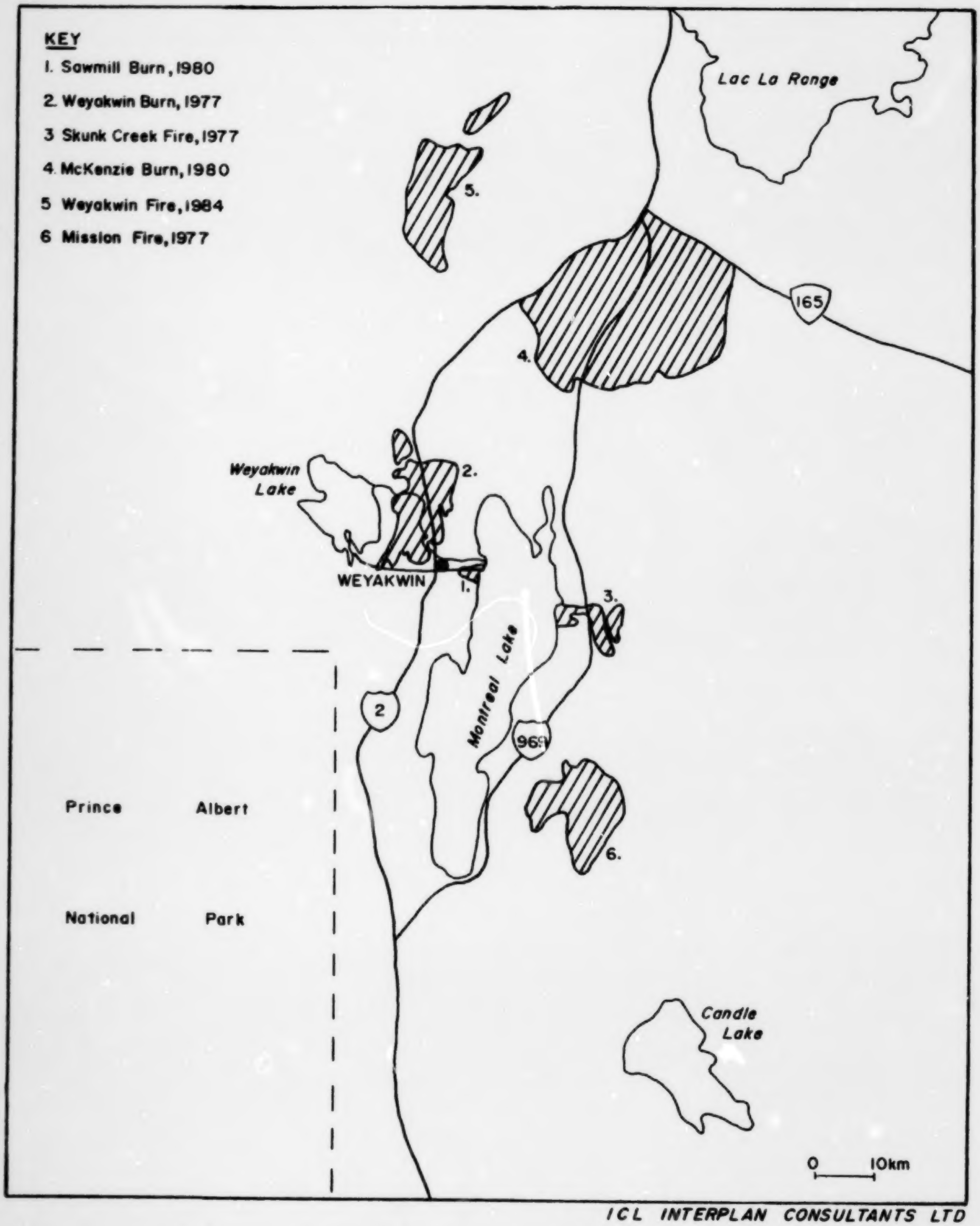
Though the Bittern Lake - Loon River complex is poor in terms of agriculture it has the highest capability for forestry in the Wapawekka Map Area (Head, Anderson, Ellis, 1981, p24).

2.2.4 VEGETATION

Weyakwin is located in the Mixed Wood Ecodistrict of the southern boreal forest (D.P.R.R., Tech. Bulletin #10, 1983). This region is typified by trembling aspen and jack pine on the well drained sites, white spruce and balsam poplar on moderately drained soils, and black spruce and tamarack in poorly drained locations. In addition, near Weyakwin white birch occasionally exists in bog areas and balsam fir is common near the Weyakwin River.

Figure 2.2-1 illustrates the areas near Weyakwin that have been razed by fire in the past seven years. The largest burn, known as the MacKenzie burn, destroyed an area of over 250 square kilometres (96 square miles) in 1980. Near Weyakwin, a fire in 1977 destroyed a large expanse of forest skirting Highway #2 and the Weyakwin Lake access road. East of Weyakwin a comparatively small fire destroyed part of the forest adjacent to Montreal Lake in 1980. It was in this fire that the Weyakwin sawmill and chisum mill were destroyed and several lake cottages were threatened.

FIGURE 2.2-1 Burnover Areas Near Weyakwin



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2.2.5 WILDLIFE

Moose and white-tailed deer are the major ungulates in the Weyakwin region. Black bear and woodland caribou are also seen along the National Park Boundary just southwest of the hamlet (pers. comm. Rick Goett, Resource Officer, D.P.R.R., Weyakwin, 1984). Many smaller fur bearing animals are also common. These include beaver, muskrats, coyotes, mink, foxes and martens (D.P.R.R., Northern Fur Conservation Areas, 1983).

Geese and ducks frequent Montreal Lake and pelicans, bald eagles and hawks are also frequent visitors. In addition, spruce grouse, ruffed grouse and sharp-tailed grouse are common (pers. comm. Rick Goett, 1984).

2.3 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

2.3.1 ROADS

The major transportation route near Weyakwin is Provincial Highway #2 which passes within 50 metres (164 feet) of the hamlet. The construction of this highway was begun in 1967 and today it provides an excellent paved route between Prince Albert and La Ronge. Prior to the construction of Highway #2, provincial road #969 provided vehicular linkage with Prince Albert. It is a gravel road that winds through the forest on the east shore of Montreal Lake. Molanosa, the community where most of the Weyakwin population resided prior to 1974, is located near this provincial road. This road is of relatively minor importance today in terms of an access route to the north. It's main uses would appear to be for local access and logging.

Other roads in the vicinity of Weyakwin lead either to Ramsey Bay Cottage Subdivision on Weyakwin Lake or to the cottages and fish sheds on Montreal Lake. These roads are gravel and generally show the deteriorating effects of substantial vehicular traffic and rain in the summer. Other roads in the area include the logging roads which frequent the landscape.

2.3.1.1 Traffic Volumes

Table 2.3-1 presents the historical data recorded at an automatic traffic recorder located several kilometres south of Weyakwin. The statistics indicate that an average of 500 vehicles pass this location on a daily basis. Table 2.3-2 suggests that on weekends during June, July and August this statistic may increase by 150 - 300 vehicles. Such information is particularly relevant when examining the potential for commercial and/or recreational developments within Weyakwin.

2.3.2 AIR

There is no airstrip facility at Weyakwin. The closest airport facility is located at La Ronge, 93 kilometres to the north. It should be noted that water landings are possible on many water bodies within the region including Montreal Lake.

A map produced by the former Department of Northern Saskatchewan Indicates that there was an airfield at Molanosa in 1980 (Fire Control Series, 1980). The status of this airfield is currently unsure but local residents have indicated it is not in existence today.

2.3.3 RAIL AND WATER

There is no rail service to Weyakwin. The nearest rail service is Paddockwood.

Weyakwin is located within 5 kilometers of Montreal Lake, however there is no commercial water service to Molanosa or Montreal Lake Indian Reserve. Some residents of Weyakwin do use Montreal Lake to boat up to Molanosa during the summer months.

Table 2.3-1 Historical Traffic Data: Automatic Traffic Recorder Located On Highway #2, 59.5 Kilometres North Of Waskesiu.

YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC	PERCENT INCREASE
1975	230	0.0
1976	270	17.4
1977	400	48.1
1978	410	2.5
1979	500	21.9
1980	550	10.0
1981	520	-3.5
1982	490	-5.8

Source: Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation, Travel on Saskatchewan Highways, 1982.

Table 2.3-2 1982 Vehicle Volumes Recorded On Highway #2, 59.5 Kilometres North Of Waskesiu.

MONTH	AVERAGE WEEKDAY VOLUME	AVERAGE WEEKEND VOLUME
Nov	557	411
Dec	446	329
Jan	346	367
Feb	436	367
Mar	423	352
Apr	392	374
May	441	505
Jun	663	817
Jul	634	787
Aug	649	661
Sep	457	545
Oct	393	412

Source: Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation, Travel on Saskatchewan Highways, 1982.

2.4 REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

2.4.1 TELEPHONES

Sask-Tel installed buried telephone cables in Weyakwin in 1975 and extensions to the Resource Office and Community Hall were made in 1978. Telephone service is provided by this system of buried cables and by a microwave service out of the Waskesiu exchange. It was noted by K.A. Leontowicz (Sask-Tel Supervisor of Forecasts, 1984) that this microwave exchange is presently very congested making servicing to Weyakwin and area difficult.

The maximum number of subscribers ever recorded in Weyakwin was 23 (most recently recorded in 1980). However, as of January 1984 only 16 homes have subscribed to Sask-Tel. Table 2.4-1 shows the number of subscribers in Weyakwin in the past four years.

Table 2.4-1 Number Of Sask-Tel Subscribers In Weyakwin, 1980 To 1984.

YEAR	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
# OF SUBSCRIBERS	23	18	20	16	16

Source: Personal Communication. K.A. Leontowicz, January 17, 1984. Supervisor of Forecasts (North), Saskatchewan Telecommunications. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Assuming no more than one telephone subscriber per house, only 42% of the presently occupied homes have telephones.

2.4.2 TELEVISION AND RADIO

Three communication towers are located near Weyakwin. The closest is about eight kilometres south of the hamlet, another is located on Montreal Lake Reserve while another is situated adjacent to provincial road #969 just opposite Ferguson Island.

Residents of Weyakwin receive the clearest television reception on Channel 11 (CBC Saskatoon) and at least part of the hamlet receives reception from Prince Albert, Channel 5. Channel 3, the French channel originating in Regina, is also available but only a few people take advantage of it because of the language barrier.

Weyakwin receives clear radio reception from five channels. These include FM 900 and CKBI from Prince Albert, CFQC from Saskatoon, CJBW from Melfort and CBC Regina.

2.4.3 NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MEDIA

Weyakwin residents must obtain local news by word of mouth or via public posters as there are no local printed media sources in the hamlet. The Northerner, published in La Ronge and The Daily Herald from Prince Albert keep residents up to date on the provincial and northern news.

In addition, everyone in Weyakwin who is a member of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians Society receives a copy of the New Breed magazine every month. The magazine deals with metis issues and topics of national and provincial interest.

2.4.4 MAIL

Mail in Weyakwin is picked up and delivered twice a day. A mail vehicle makes a round trip from Prince Albert to La Ronge every day except Sunday. Mail from the small post office in Weyakwin generally arrives at Saskatoon destinations the following day. The Saskatoon to Weyakwin route is a day or so longer due to in-city sorting procedures but special delivery parcels will arrive in Weyakwin the following day. The Weyakwin Post Office is open Monday to Thursday between 9:00 am - 11:00 am and 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm and on Friday it is open until 3:00 pm. It is operated by one individual, Mrs. Agnes Nagy. Residents must pick up their mail in person as there is no home delivery.

2.5 REGIONAL RECREATION SITES AND TOURISM

2.5.1 WEYAKWIN LAKE RECREATION AREA

A summer resort area located very close to the hamlet of Weyakwin is the Ramsey Bay Cottage Subdivision located on Weyakwin Lake. Also located at this site is the Weyakwin Hunting and Fishing Lodge owned, at least partially, by a resident of Saskatoon. The lodge, which is a series of eight rustic cabins, can accommodate a total of 54 persons. A store, coffee shop and gas pump serve the lodge guests and the cottage dwellers. These services also attract a few residents from Weyakwin. In the early summer of 1984 Mr. Stefanyshin, one of the lodge owners, estimated that approximately 10% of his clientele were from Weyakwin. This percentage however is generally much lower and can be attributed to the closing of the Weyakwin Co-op in the spring of 1984.

The Ramsey Bay Cottage Subdivision was created in 1975 (Community Planning Department, Schedule of Registered Plans). There are 220 occupied lots in the subdivision and owners are largely from Prince Albert and Saskatoon.

The recreation facilities offered at Ramsey Bay include the following:

- playgrounds
- docks
- boat launches
- beach
- fishing locations
- picnic tables
- barbeques
- boat rentals
- campgrounds

Table 2.5-1 presents the estimated number of vehicles entering Ramsey Bay Subdivision between Victoria Day weekend and Labour Day weekend in 1982 and 1983 and the associated visitors estimates.

Table 2.5-1 Ramsey Bay (Weyakwin Lake) Yearly Visitation Statistics.

	1982	1983
Vehicular Traffic	11,380	14,954
Visitors	45,520	59,816

Source: Department of Parks and Renewable Resources. 1983 Visitation and Outdoor Recreation Statistical Report. Regina: 1984.

The visitation statistics indicate that there is a significant amount of traffic destined for Weyakwin Lake that passes the hamlet of Weyakwin every year. These visitors represent a potential market for enterprises located in Weyakwin.

2.5.2 LAC LA RONGE PROVINCIAL PARK

La Ronge Provincial Park is located 125 kilometres (78 miles) north of Weyakwin. Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources estimates that 19,179 vehicles entered the Park between Victoria Day weekend and Labour Day weekend in 1983. Using the factor of four, this converts to 76,716 visitors. The same source indicates that approximately 22,290 camping permits were issued in 1983 (D.P.R.R., 1983). Since Highway #2 is the major access road for tourists from southern Saskatchewan it is safe to estimate that at least half of these visitors passed by Weyakwin during the vacation season. This suggests a figure of at least 9,590 vehicles passing Weyakwin and represents a summer market for future Highway #2 services located at Weyakwin.

La Ronge Provincial Park offers the following recreation facilities:

- hiking and nature trails
- playgrounds
- docks and boat launches
- beaches
- fishing locations
- picnic tables
- camp kitchens

- campgrounds
- recreation hall
- cross-country ski trails

2.5.3 PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK

Prince Albert National Park is located within 20 kilometres (12.4 miles) of Weyakwin though Waskesiu Lake, its major tourist centre is actually 82 kilometres (60 miles) south and west of the hamlet. The park is a very popular vacation area for the Saskatchewan public. Table 2.5-2 presents the monthly visitation statistics recorded between 1979 and 1983. The yearly totals range from about 219,000 persons to 290,000 in 1979 and 1983 respectively. May through August report the largest visitation, generally ranging between 160,000 to 180,000 persons.

A portion of these visitors travel south on Highway #2 from La Ronge. These individuals could be attracted to unique services or points of interest in Weyakwin.

Prince Albert National Park provides a wide variety of recreational facilities such as:

- campgounds
- picnic areas
- golf course
- tennis courts
- beaches
- fishing, boating and wilderness camping areas
- commercial accommodations

Most of these facilities are associated with three major lakes: Waskesiu, Kingsmere and Crean Lake (Parks Canada).

Table 2.5-2 Prince Albert National Park Visitation Statistics.

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1979	6,777	6,238	8,101	9,488	10,803	36,440	58,186	45,666	16,078	8,687	6,462	5,950	218,876
1980	5,324	6,327	7,281	10,764	14,207	34,451	56,176	48,690	11,478	16,701	8,822	7,062	227,283
1981	7,738	7,106	10,539	11,292	24,828	41,703	64,845	54,250	20,032	10,940	9,142	7,419	269,834
1982	4,738	6,072	5,439	7,973	18,452	41,179	62,657	43,873	15,847	15,120	7,719	7,356	236,425
1983	5,538	9,253	15,263	19,376	16,280	36,089	60,050	43,959	24,953	19,228	29,823	7,213	287,025

Source: Parks Canada, Socio Economic Branch, Program Managements. *Park-Use Statistics 1983-84*, Ottawa: 1984.

2.5.4 CAMPGROUNDS

There are several provincial campgrounds located near Weyakwin. These include Elaine Lake campground, south and west of the hamlet, Montreal River campground, north on Highway #2, and MacLennan River campground, south on Highway #2. These campgrounds have between eight and ten non-electrified campsites. Visitation statistics are unavailable for these campgrounds.

3.0 LOCAL HISTORY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Weyakwin is a new community established in 1973 after the relocation of Highway #2 to the west side of Montreal Lake. The original community of Molanosa was situated on the east side of Montreal Lake. The history of Molanosa and the nearby established community of Weyakwin is presented below. The history is based on interviews with individuals who resided in Molanosa, information from the local community files and the general knowledge of Ms. Corrina Nelson, the Community Liaison Co-ordinator for the study.

3.2 COMMUNITY HISTORY

The majority of people who lived in Molanosa and those who now reside in Weyakwin are metis of Woodland Cree and European ancestry. European ancestry is primarily of Norwegian, German, Ukranian and Swedish descent.

The first settlers to reside at what is now known as Molanosa was the James Ross family. After 1926 settlers began to flock to Molanosa from Montreal Lake. According to Weyakwin residents many Metis left Montreal Lake for Molanosa because of the discrimination shown to them by the treaty Indian population.

By 1927 the first store in Molanosa was in operation. The first store was owned by Mr. Frank Nelson. In 1949-50 a small school was constructed. Prior to the school being built students were taught in a log cabin.

During the formative years at Molanosa life was simple. The major economic activities were fishing and trapping. Over time other economic activities slowly developed making it possible for area residents to obtain supplementary employment and incomes. Working in area sawmills appears to have been the most common economic activity and form of employment.

In the early 1970's residents of Molanosa were told that if they moved to a site on Highway #2 they would have greater opportunities for employment, electricity, new homes, water and sewer, a larger area to cut pulp and logs for the sawmill, paved roads, a larger school, a health clinic, telephones and a fire hall. Though many people were reluctant they felt that these promises were worth the move. Some people, to this day, however regret the choice they made and wish they had remained in Molanosa as several other families have done.

The people had only to move their clothes and valuables because new houses were to be constructed for them at the new site of Weyakwin. Three families preferred to have their original homes so the Department of Northern Saskatchewan moved the homes. The church was also relocated from Molanosa to Weyakwin.

In 1973-74 residents of Molanosa visited the new site to help clear the lots for their homes. The majority moved into their houses in the fall of 1974. Many however, were upset by the apparent rise in housing costs.

The school was built and plumbing and telephone service commenced in 1975. In 1977 several houses were built for pensioners and in 1979 the Mochikun Hall was completed and officially opened. The Department of Parks and Renewable Resources complex was also initiated in this period and a fire hall was completed in 1983.

Of primary importance was the sawmill which was first built at the community hall location and was later relocated to its present site. A fire in 1979 caused the destruction of the sawmill and the recently constructed chisum mill. The chisum mill was immediately rebuilt but the sawmill did not come into operation until the spring of 1984.

Several other changes have occurred since the creation of Weyakwin. The most noteable perhaps was the inception of Weyakwin as a Northern Hamlet on December 1st, 1983.

The history of the resident's of Weyakwin is filled with hope and promises. Many of the promises have been met. They have a school, a fire hall, a community centre, telephones, sewer and water and a medical centre. What they do not have are jobs and economic activity within the community and it is in these areas that some of the community residents feel they have been let down by the provincial government.

3.3 HERITAGE RESOURCES

Archeological studies have been carried out in the vicinity of Weyakwin and the northern part of Montreal Lake. Significant to the hamlet is a find near the mouth of the Weyakwin River. The remnants of a trapper cabin is of historic importance and the many artifacts signify late prehistoric eras (Watrall and Ebell, 1979). The 1976 Saskatchewan Timber Harvesting Study indicates that scapers, flakes, bone, bone fleshing tools, metal artifacts, glass and net sinkers were all found at this site. It is unfortunate however that construction of the boat launch and tourist facilities reportedly disturbed the site in 1975. At present the condition of the site is unknown in terms of its archeological importance.

Other sites exist in several more northerly locations on Montreal Lake and at other sites near Ferguson Island on the west bank. These are representative of middle and late prehistoric eras.

The following is a summary of the prehistorical activity near Weyakwin based on communications with Patricia Froese, Inventory and Evaluation Officer, Archeological Resource Management Section of Department of Culture and Recreation.

> Prehistoric hunters occupied the Montreal Lake vicinity 4000-5000 years ago which is about 5000 years later than the earliest known hunters in southern Saskatchewan. These hunters seemed to have moved from the Northern Plains region rather than the Northern Forest region to utilize Montreal Lake. This utilization subsided in frequency and intensity between approximately 1000 B.C. to about A.D. 700. Eight hundred years later marks the first indication of northern forest bands in the Montreal Lake vicinity and they were probably Woodland Cree migrating westward. It appears that these bands used the lake extensively as their apparent campsites are located near good fishing spots.

3.4 HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF WEYAKWIN AND AREA

Year	Summary
1920's	James Ross family first settlers at site of Molanosa.
1920-26	Several families move to the site of Molanosa.
1926	Frank and Mary Nelson moved north of Montreal Lake to a place that would later be named Molanosa.
1927	Frank Nelson opened a store in Molanosa.
1942	Gus Stinderson takes over the Frank Nelson store.
1948	Walter Washlow becomes the first teacher in Molanosa. He taught in a log cabin.
1949	Construction of the Molanosa school commences.
1967	The construction of Highway #2 began on the west side of Montreal Lake.
1972	Decision made to establish the new townsite of Weyakwin. Billy Ross moved that the townsite be named Weyakwin.
1973-74	Clearing of Weyakwin townsite began.
	House construction at Weyakwin began. Thirty-one public housing units constructed.
	Boat house at Montreal Lake constructed.
	Three bedroom teacherage completed.
1975-76	Weyakwin four room school completed.
	Christian Nelson was elected as Chairman for the Local Advisory Council on November 6.
	Teacherage moved from Molanosa.
	Church relocated from Molonasa to Weyakwin.
	Telephone connections completed.
	Integrated sewer and water system completed.
1976	Discussions regarding the construction of the Resource office complex commences.
1976-77	Construction of 8.7 mile road to Weyakwin Lake.
	Survey and street development for 207 lot cottage subdivision at Weyakwin Lake.
	Fire guard established under Winter Works Program.
	School playground equipment purchased.
	Construction of townsite office building and compound commenced.
1977-78	Government office complex occupied.

1978	Community garden established.
1979	Mochikun Hall officially opened.
	Sawmill Union organized.
1980	Community health worker established.
	Sawmill and chisum mill burnt.
1983	Weyakwin Fire Hall constructed.
	Christian Nelson become Weyakwin Fire Chief.
1985	The first community planning study for Weyakwin is completed.

4.0 GOVERNMENT

4.1 AUTHORITY AND ORGANIZATION

Weyakwin became a Northern Hamlet on December 1st, 1983, under Section 14 of the Northern Municipalities Act. It is now governed by a mayor and council rather than by a chairman and committee of the Local Advisory Committee. The mayor is Mr. Christian Nelson and two Weyakwin residents, Peter Still and Louis Nagy, assist him as his council.

4.2 POWERS

The responsibilities and powers of the municipal government are laid out in Bill #61, a 1982 Act dealing with Local Government in Northern Saskatchewan. The responsibilities include provision for the health, safety and general welfare of the governed community. These responsibilities have been met in Weyakwin by the creation of a health office, a school, fire hall, utility service system and recreational facilities. By-lays may also be passed for reasons concerning peace, order and good government (Bill #61, 1982). With this in mind the local government can hire individuals, form committees, delegate duties and borrow money (pers. comm. S. Nelson, August 1984, Secretary-Northern Hamlet).

4.3 COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES

4.3.1 INITIAL BOUNDARY

The legal hamlet boundaries established for Weyakwin on December 1st, 1983, encompassed the area shown in Figure 4.3-1. The legal description of these boundaries are outlined below.

> "That portion of the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District in the vicinity of Latitude 54° 26', Longitude 105° 42' more particularly described as follows:
>
> Bounded on the west by the west boundary of Parcels D & E and their straight productions north and south, said Parcels

D & E as shown on Registered Plan No. 77PA25040;

Bounded on the north by the right bank of the Weyakwin River;

Bounded on the east by the east boundary of Weyakwin Road and Parcel U3 and their straight productions north and south, said Weyakwin Road and Parcel U3 as shown on Registered Plan No. 82PA17731;

Bounded on the south by a line parallel to and 1000 metres perpendicularly distant south of the south boundary of Parcel D as shown on Registered Plan No. 77PA25040;

Said registered plans of record in the Land Titles Office for the Prince Albert Land Registration District."

4.3.2 COMMUNITY PROPOSED BOUNDARY

In September, 1983, a Northern Community Boundaries Commission was established by Northern Saskatchewan Minister, George MacLeod to review complaints when the new Northern Municipalities Act was proclaimed. Weyakwin Council approached the Northern Community Boundary Commission to request a revision of the existing boundary. They suggested the boundary should include several additional land units. These were:

- the sawmill site
- the land on the west side of Highway #2 adjacent to the hamlet. The inclusion of this land was considered important in terms of curtailing potential business development which might be detrimental to the economy of the hamlet.
- the land north of Weyakwin River where the gravel pit is located. The local residents felt that this area could be improved for recreational use.
- the community garden located south of the hamlet

Based on the request, the Northern Community Boundary Commission recommended that only the sawmill site be included in the legal boundary. The land adjacent to Highway #2 was omitted because, should development west of the Highway #2 occur, the community would be split and potential traffic hazards could occur. In the case of the gravel pit, it is administered by the Department of Highways and Transportation and should therefore not be included. It was thought unnecessary to include the community garden within the hamlet boundaries, as the garden could be fully utilized without being included within the corporate limits.

4.3.3 APPROVED BOUNDARY

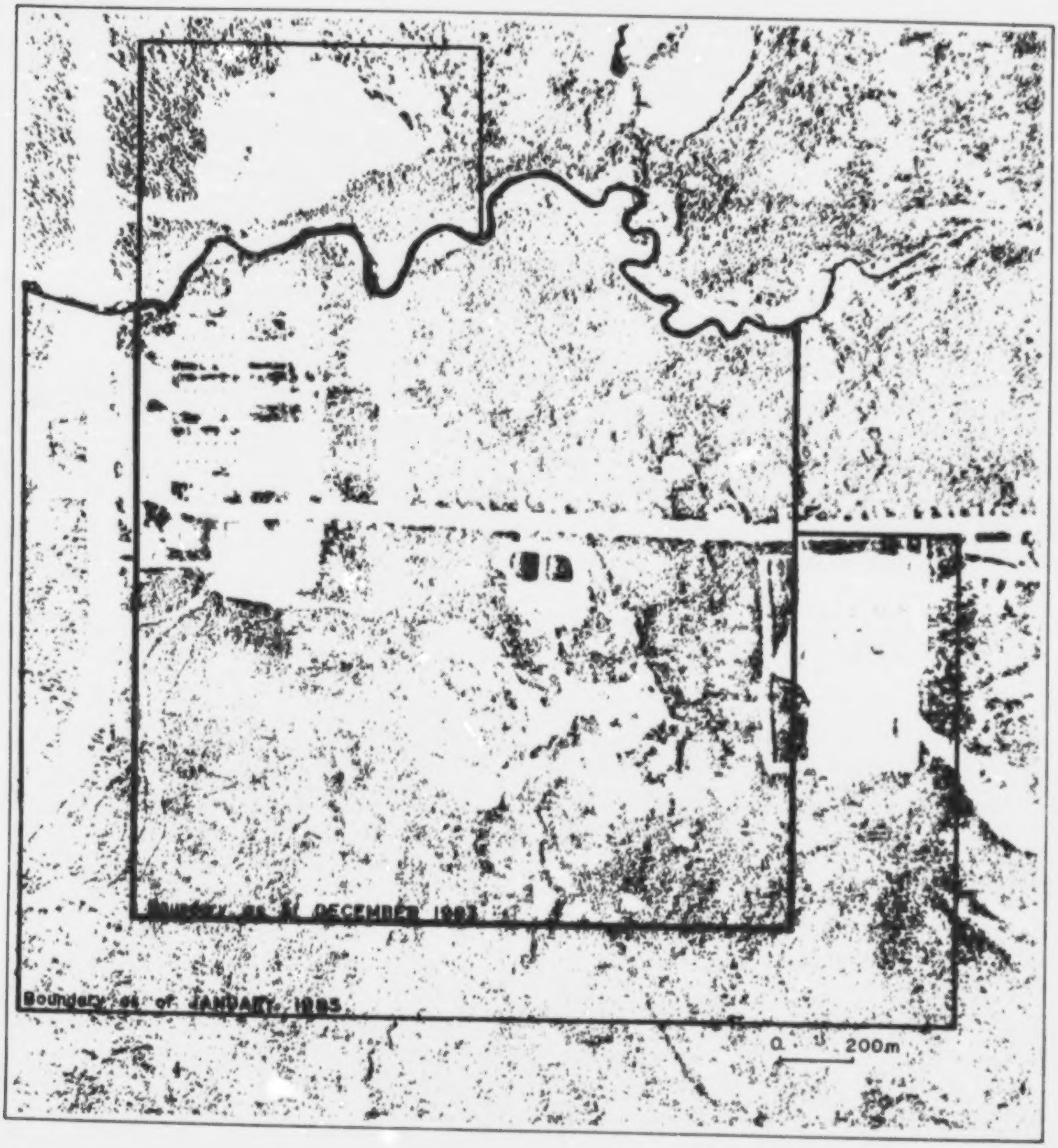
The Weyakwin Council made a second attempt to have the land that was initially requested included within the hamlet boundaries. One January 1st, 1985, a final boundary was approved which included all the lands requested by the Weyakwin Council. This new boundary is illustrated on Figure 4.3-1.

4.4 DISTRICT PLANNING

Communities in northern Saskatchewan consistently express a profound feeling that the "built" portion of their community cannot be separated from the lands which surround the community. The lands surrounding northern communities have traditionally been viewed and treated, by Northerners, for generations, as a part of the community.

Northerners often believe that as long as they have access to the surrounding "bush", they can survive any of the vagaries of the wage and market economy. For many generations of northern people, the bush has provided food and shelter. Today

FIGURE 4.3-1 Legal Boundaries For Weyakwin as of December 1, 1983 and and January 1, 1985.



the forest is still utilized heavily for hunting, trapping and the gathering of food and fuel. Perhaps of equal or even more importance, northern people have strong emotional ties to the bush, based on generations of traditional use. The bush is an integral part of the life and culture of communities in northern Saskatchewan.

An issue which surfaced repeatedly during public meetings at Weyakwin was the management of Crown lands surrounding the community. The Council and residents of Weyakwin feel isolated and removed from the provincial decision-making process which governs the disposition of forestry, recreation and commercial leases. The Council of Weyakwin has requested some involvement in the land disposition decision-making process. Several times, during the course of the public involvement program, the concept of establishing a Weyakwin District Planning Commission was discussed. At one meeting, provincial staff from Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources attended to discuss the concept as it would relate to Forestry and Resource Lands.

After some research into the concept of district planning in northern Saskatchewan, it appears that the establishment of a form of District Planning Commission pursuant to the Planning and Development Act would not be feasible. A District Planning Commission is usually comprised of two or more municipalities with the Minister acting as the "approving authority". In the case of Weyakwin it would be difficult for the Minister to be the "other municipality" and then also act as the approving authority. The whole concept of District Planning is currently being reviewed by the Department of Urban Affairs.

4.5 ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

District Planning

Regardless of the outcome of the legal research into the District Planning Concept in the north, it is recommended that the community of Weyakwin negotiate with Saskatchewan Urban Affairs and Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources to establish an informal framework for district planning. There is no impediment that would restrict the three parties from meeting on a regular basis, twice each year, to discuss issues related to resource management in the Weyakwin district.

5.0 TERRAIN AND LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The environmental constraints and opportunities affecting the future growth of Weyakwin are presented in the first half of this chapter. This information is intended to be used by the Weyakwin hamlet Council and community planners when considering selecting and appraising areas for future development.

The second half of the chapter presents the current land use characteristics within the hamlet of Weyakwin boundaries. Land use characteristics directly associated with the hamlet but outside the corporate boundaries are also presented.

5.2 LOCAL TERRAIN SITE CHARACTERISTICS AND SUITABILITY FOR CONSTRUCTION

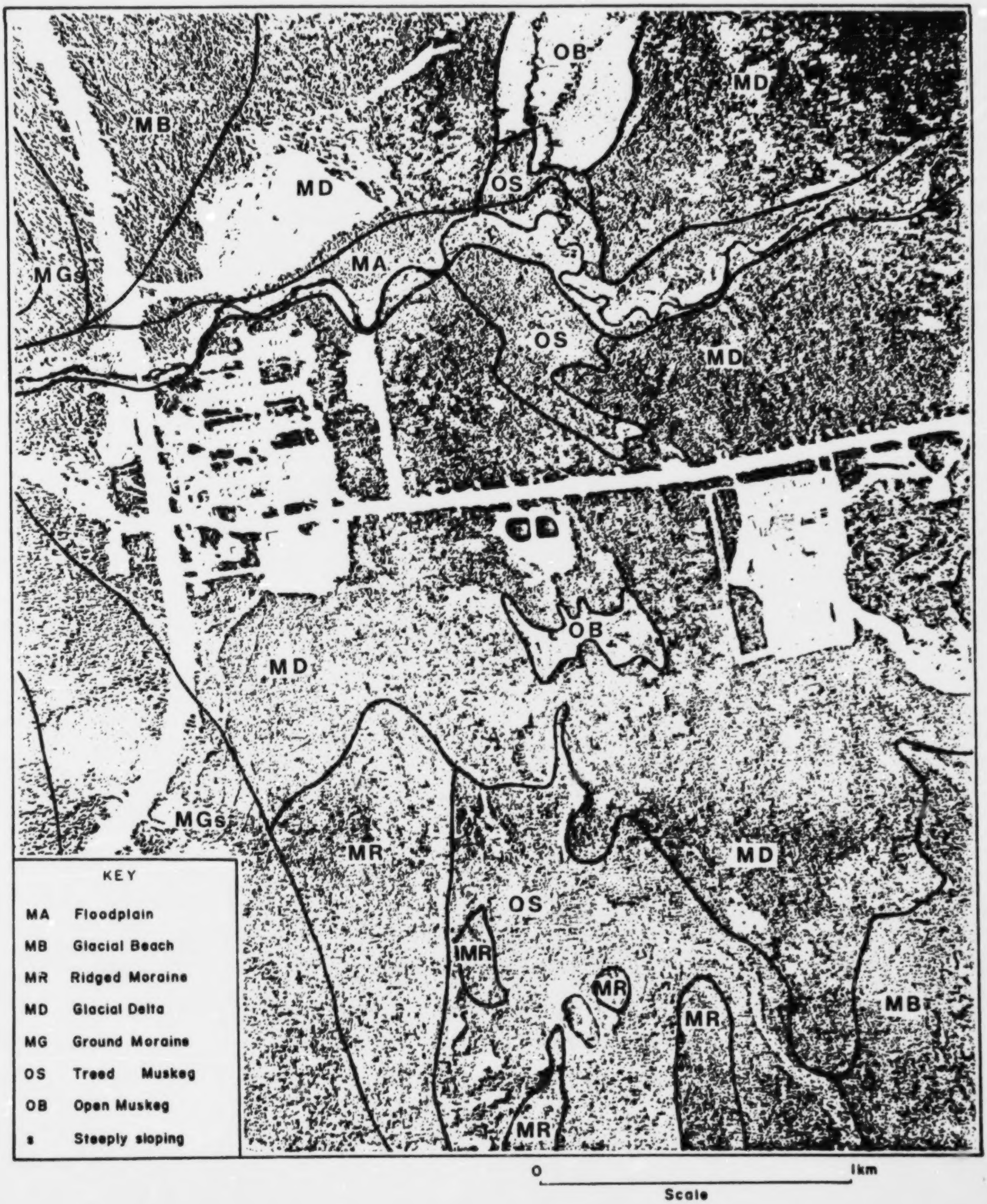
Localized terrain units have been identified and analyzed by J.D. Mollard. Figure 5.2-1 presents these terrain features where the following text discusses the strengths and weaknesses peculiar to each.

The floodplain which skirts the Weyakwin River is representative of terrain composed of silty material overlying water deposited cobbles and gravel. Drainage in this type of terrain is poor and building construction is not recommended.

Certain areas near Weyakwin have been affected by wave action on glacial lake beaches. They now appear as sinuous accumulations of wave-reworked sand and gravel. Mollard labels these units MB. Because of their long narrow shapes and their distance from the hamlet, they are not considered favourable for construction.

Ground moraine (labelled MG) is located west of Highway #2 beyond the escarpment. The relief in this area is more dramatic than at the hamlet but drainage is good and a healthy tree cover takes advantage of this. The undulating topography however makes the cost of servicing this area quite high (Mollard, 1983).

FIGURE 5.2-1 Terrain Units Near Weyakwin



Mollard identifies ML as the terrain unit indicative of land that was once covered by a lake. Varying thicknesses of lacustrine (lake) deposits such as clay and silt cover the underlying till. This terrain is often organic and may be identified further by the labels OS or OB. OS terrain has a high water table and is underlain by soft organic soil while OB, though also organic, is underlain by thicker peat. None of these terrain units (ML, OS, OB) are suitable for construction because of their poor drainage and foundation characteristics.

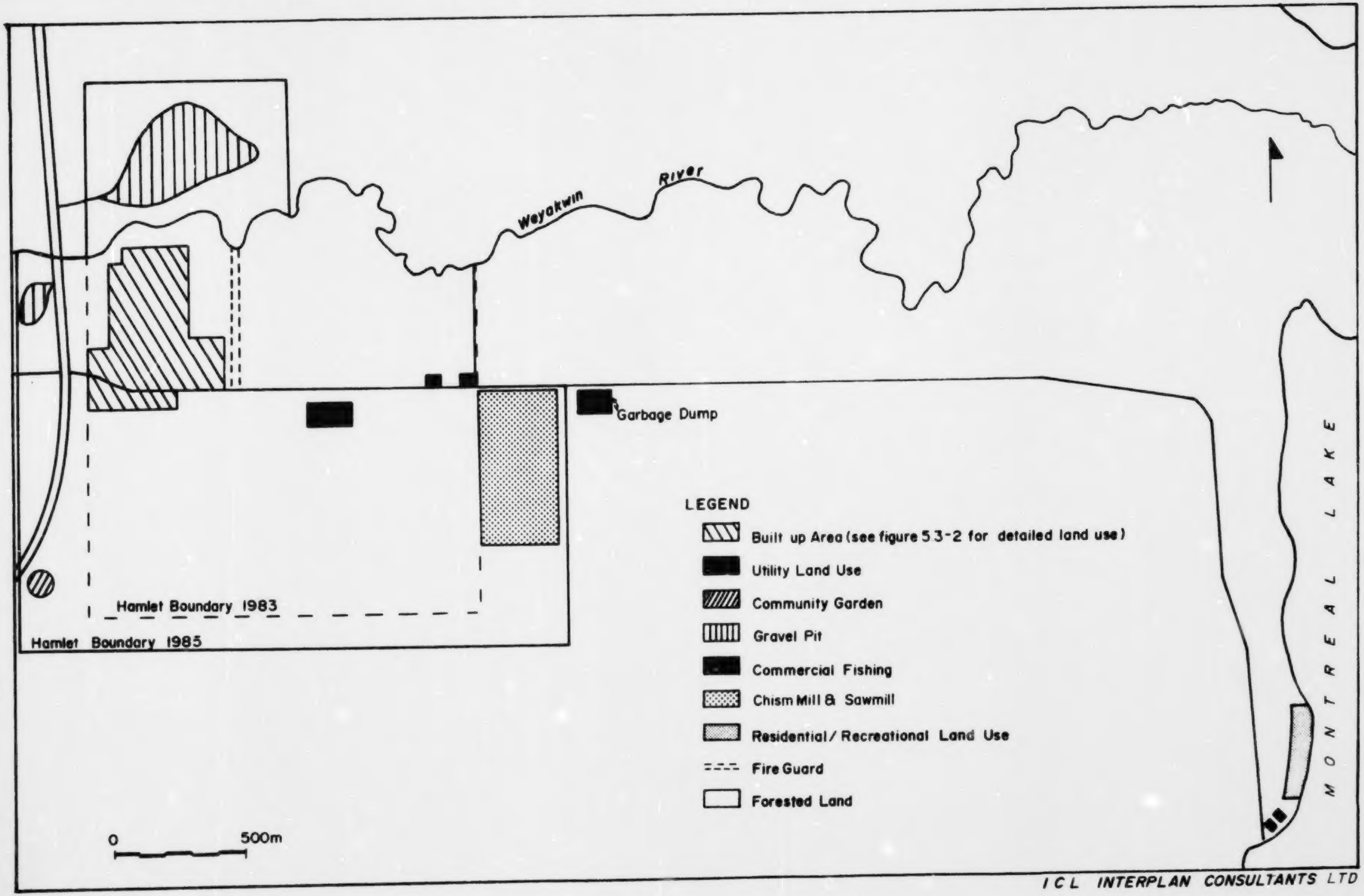
Several terraces (MT) located on the banks of the Weyakwin River offer good terrain for building, ie. adequate materials, strength and drainage, but their distance makes them impractical for construction at the present time. They may have potential for recreational land use however.

The deltaic landforms (MD) consist generally of sand and gravel and pockets of low-lying terrain are present where glacial ice was once buried and eventually melted. These deltaic deposits tend to be well drained having a low water table and an absence of bedrock near the surface. They are also located in close proximity to the existing hamlet site. This terrain unit is therefore considered to be the most adequate for construction. The extent and locations of this deltaic terrain (MD) is illustrated in Fugure 5.2-1.

5.3 PRESENT LAND USE

The land use within the built-up area of Weyakwin is largely residential and institutional. Weyakwin Road is the primary access road into Weyakwin running east and west from Highway #2 to Montreal Lake. Mac Auley Avenue, which intersects Weyakwin Road, provides access to the residential area. Beyond the built-up area of Weyakwin but within the hamlet corporate boundaries is a lagoon, pump houses and forested land. Outside the hamlet boundaries can be found the community garden, garbage pit, sawmill, gravel pit, recreational areas and large extents of forest and bog. Sections 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 provide details regarding the land uses both within Weyakwin and immediately outside the corporate boundaries. Figure 5.3-1 illustrates the land uses within and immediately outside the hamlet boundaries.

FIGURE 5.3-1 Land Use Of Weyakwin And Area



5.3.1 LAND USE WITHIN WEYAKWIN

5.3.1.1 Residential Land Use

Figure 5.3-2 illustrates the layout of blocks and parcels of land in the hamlet of Weyakwin. Blocks one through eight are largely residential although, based on the Community Planning Study, several lots are vacant specifically Block 1: Lots 2 and 5; Block 2: Lots 1, 13 and 14; Block 3: Lot 1; Block 6: Lots 1, 3 and 4; Block 7: Lot 1; and Block 8: Lots 1 to 4. Blocks 5 and 6 make up the trailer court, however, all of Block 5 is vacant and only three mobile homes are located in Block 6.

Four streets service the residential area. From south to north they are Nelson Street, Beatty Street, Ross Street and Bird Street which bisects the trailer court. Although all streets are illustrated with a cul-de-sac, most have trails joining adjacent streets.

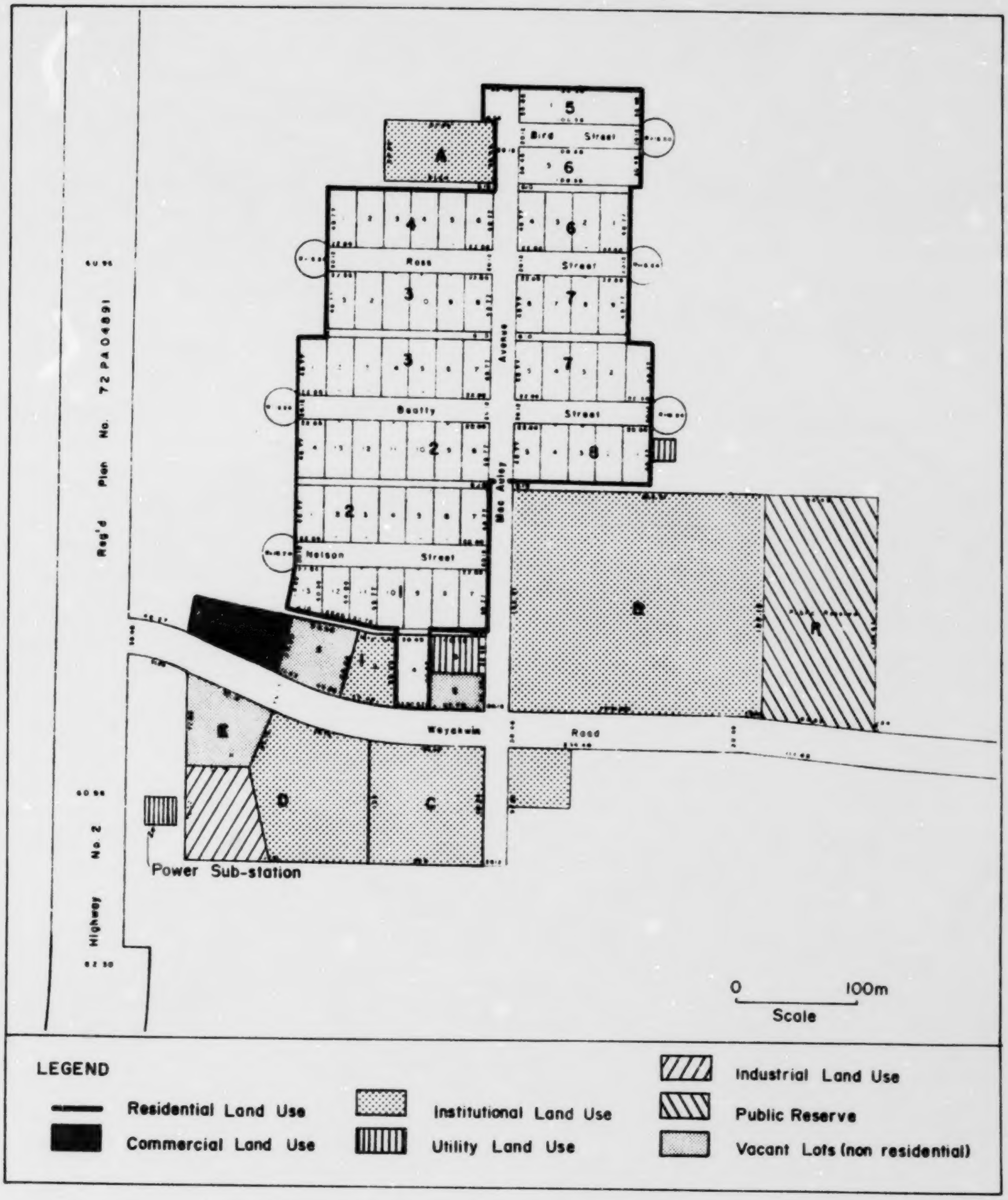
The houses on the west side of Mac Auley Avenue tend to be repetitious in architectural design consisting of bi-levels or detached bungalows. The homes on the east side of Mac Auley Avenue are somewhat more diverse and creative in design.

Only one residential lot is located adjacent to Weyakwin Road. This lot is occupied by a Saskatchewan Parks And Renewable Resources employee.

5.3.1.2 Commercial Land Use

One parcel of land is presently in commercial land use in Weyakwin. This is Block 1: Lot 1 on the north side of Weyakwin Road about 50 metres (164 feet) east of Highway #2 (see Figure 5.3-2). The store and post office occupy a small portion of this 3.3 hectare (8.2 acre) lot as does a gas pump. No other commercial land use is present in Weyakwin. However, Block 1: Lots 1 to 8 and parcels A, B, C, D and E are considered UPCL lots defined as unserveyed parcel commercial lots. Most of these are occupied by various other land uses, generally institutional in nature.

FIGURE 5.3-2 Land Use Within The Built Up Area Of Weyakwin.



5.3.1.3 Institutional Land Use

Several large parcels of property are used for institutional land use. Figure 5.3-2 illustrates these parcels. Parcel B, the largest parcel, encompasses the school and the schoolgrounds. The grounds not only serve the educational institution, but also provide a summer and winter recreational area for residents of Weyakwin. This parcel occupies a total of 3.8 hectares (9.4 acres) and is bordered on the east by an additional 1.8 hectares (4.4 acres) of public reserve land which is primarily in its natural state.

On the south side of Weyakwin Road, Parcel C, is the site of Mochikun Hall. The hamlet fire hall is located immediately east of the Hall. The lot on which the fire hall is located has not yet been surveyed. This should be carried out in the near future.

To the west, Parcel D encompasses the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources office which houses the community health centre and social services office. The Resource office is set in an oval of coniferous trees and is an attractive addition to the Weyakwin landscape.

The only institutional parcel not located adjacent to Weyakwin Road is Parcel A, where the church and cemetery are located. This parcel lies at the northern most extent of the hamlet and provides the natural solitude befitting this form of land use. Expansion to this parcel of land will not be necessary for some time as the parcel of land is quite large.

5.3.1.4 Industrial Land Use

Only one parcel of land in Weyakwin is devoted to industrial land use. This is the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources compound located west of the Resource office. The fenced compound encompasses a storage quonset and sufficient open space for vehicles and equipment.

In 1982 the Community Planning Division of the Saskatchewan Government designated several other lots as industrial land use. Since these lands are used for utilities they have been discussed separately in Section 5.3.1.5.

5.3.1.5 Utility Land Use

Utility land use within the built-up area of Weyakwin includes the water treatment plant located on Block 1: Lot 6 and the sewage pumping station situated at the east end of Beatty Street. Within hamlet boundaries is also the sewage lagoon, located approximately 0.5 kilometres (0.3 miles) east of Mac Auley Avenue and two water pumping stations 0.5 kilometres farther east on Weyakwin Road. These facilities are all part of the water and sewer system that services Weyakwin.

5.3.1.6 Recreation Land Use

Recreation land use tends to be directly associated with institutional land use in Weyakwin. The school grounds and Mochikun Hall represent the major zones of recreation land use. The school grounds encompass two baseball diamonds and a lighted outdoor skating rink. Mochikun Hall offers volleyball facilities and is often used for dances and bingo.

5.3.1.7 Vacant Land

Several parcels of land are vacant at the present time. Parcel E south of the store is vacant and could provide an excellent opportunity for a commercial development at some future date. Several residential lots within the hamlet are also vacant. Figure 6.3-1 illustrates the vacant lots. In addition, a large cleared area south of Mochikun Hall and the fire hall is presently vacant. This area is serviceable and could be put to use when needed. The land east of this is also serviceable but is forested at present.

5.3.2 LAND USE OUTSIDE WEYAKWIN

5.3.2.1 Weyakwin Community Garden

There is no land devoted to agriculture near Weyakwin. There is, however, a 1.2 hectare (3 acre) community garden located about 0.8 kilometres (0.5 miles) south of the townsite in a cut over area. About ten families use the garden for planting and harvesting potatoes, brussels sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower and onions. One person is hired by the hamlet each summer to clean, plow and clear stones at the garden. In addition, a small garden plot is located just south of the school.

The Canada Land Inventory identifies the region around Weyakwin as having very severe limitations for agriculture with the major limitation being adverse terrain. Land south of the Weyakwin River, however, can be improved by clearing, cultivation, seeding, etc. The community garden is located in this area.

5.3.2.2 Gravel Pits

Gravel extraction is the only form of non-renewable resource development near Weyakwin. A gravel pit is located immediately north of the hamlet and another is located on the west side of Highway #2. Both gravel pits are leased by the Saskatchewan Department of Highways and Transportation.

Weyakwin is built on and near deltaic deposits which often consist of gravel. Because of this, there is a probability that other gravel reserves are present in the area (pers. comm. J. Zbeetnoff, October 1984. Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation, Prince Albert).

5.3.2.3 Forestry

A large cleared area, 63 hectares (156 acres) in size, is located approximately 1 kilometre (.62 miles) east of Mochikun Hall. It is the site of the Weyakwin

Forestry Operation. A sawmill and chisum mill occupy the site.

The chisum mill is a unique forestry operation which uses poplar logs. The logs are shaped and grooved in the chisum mill for house or cabin construction. A detailed booklet is available from Saskatchewan Forest Operations on the chisum system (ie. the detailed process involved in building a log home or cabin from chisum logs).

Logs for both the chisum mill and saw mill are brought in from various locations although most logging is now done relatively far afield due to depleted local resources, poor quality stands or competition from Prince Albert Pulp Company (P.A.P.C.O.) near the hamlet (pers. comm. Louis Nagy, Christian Nelson, May 1984).

The Canada Land Inventory indicates that an area just south of Weyakwin has Class 3 and 4 capabilities for forestry which is relatively high. P.A.P.C.O. leases the entire area surrounding Weyakwin including this Class 3 and 4 land. The Weyakwin mill operation has an allocation within the P.A.P.C.O. lease and can utilize logs in selected areas. They have not as yet been able to access this Class 3 and 4 land (pers. comm. Christian Nelson, May 1984).

5.3.2.4 Commercial Fishing

The major land use associated with commercial fishing is a small segment of land adjacent to Montreal Lake where the ice house and fish packing shed are located.

5.3.2.5 Recreational Land Use

Montreal Lake provides an opportunity for water recreation in the form of boating and fishing as well as picnicing and camping.

The campground located near the lake has not been maintained for several years (pers. comm. Louis Nagy, October 1984) due to the 1980 fire in the immediate area. Boat launches and private cabins are also located on the west shores of Montreal Lake near Weyakwin.

The Canada Land Inventory indicates that there are several sections of land adjacent to Montreal Lake having Class 3 and 4 recreation capabilities. This suggests moderate to moderately high capabilities for outdoor recreation. Figure 5.3-3 presents land capabilities for recreation near Weyakwin. Part of the Weyakwin River also has potential for organized camping sites and wildlife observation.

5.3.2.6 Residential

At the time of the Weyakwin Community Planning Survey, two families were living in the cottage subdivision on the shores of Montreal Lake.

5.3.2.7 Utilities

The garbage pit is located just east of the sawmill site.

5.4 ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Community Garden

It is possible that some garden produce could be sold to the Weyakwin store if arrangements were made with the owner. Produce could be harvested from the Community Garden or, should demand for produce exceed the existing space, other well drained locations could be improved for garden use. Interested individuals should be encouraged to speak to the store owner and examine other markets at Halfway House, La Ronge or Prince Albert for garden produce.

FIGURE 5.3-3 Capabilities For Recreation Near Weyakwin.

LEGEND

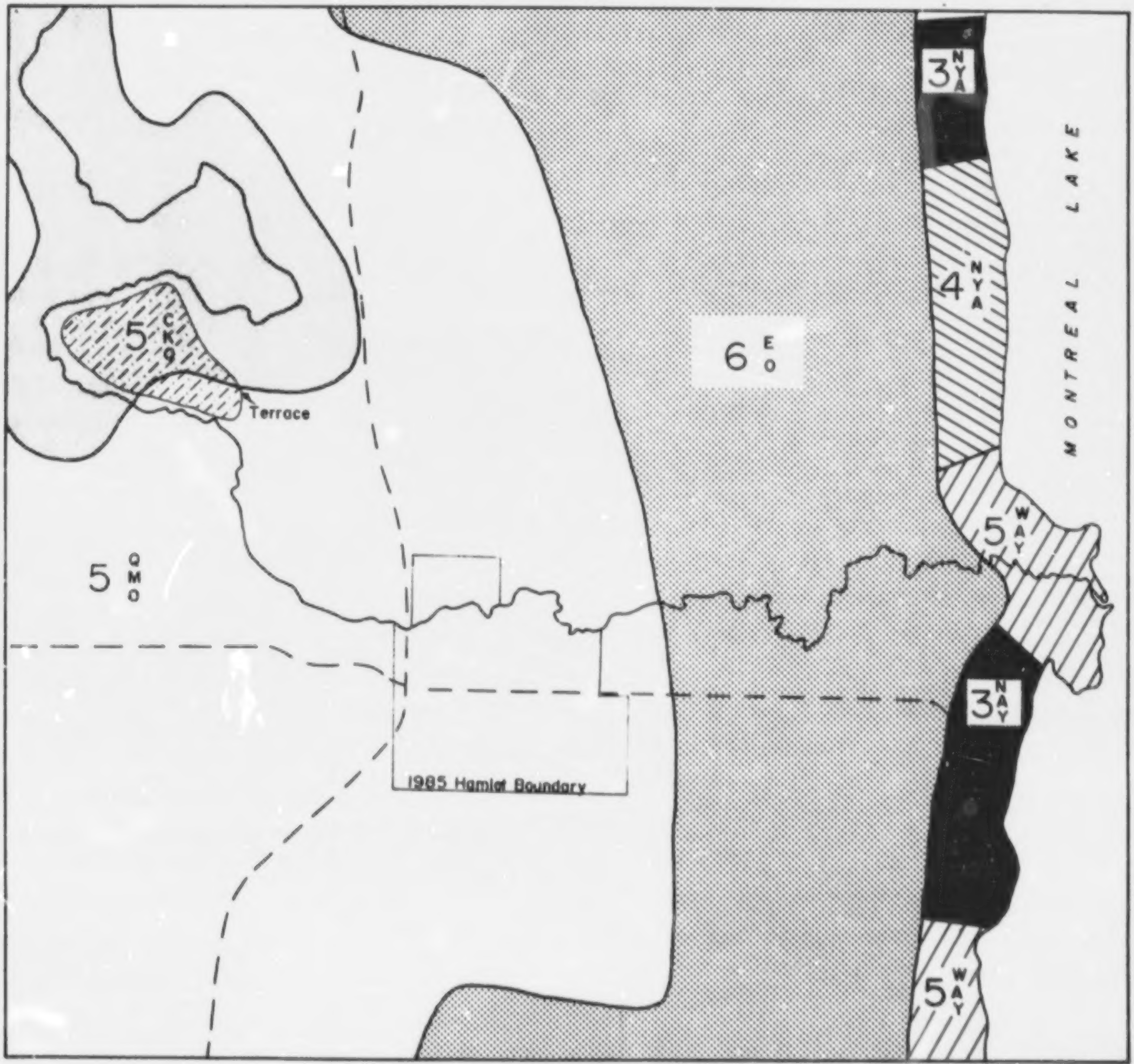
Recreation Capabilities

3 - Moderately High
4 - Moderate
5 - Moderately Low
6 - Low

Subclasses Suitabilities

A - Angling & Viewing Sportfish
C - Canoe Access & Trapping
E - Important Vegetation
K - Organized Camping
M - Small Surface Waters
N - Family/Recreation Lodging

O - Wildlife Viewing
Q - Topographic Patterns
W - Viewing Wetland Wildlife
Y - Family Boating



ICL INTERPLAN CONSULTANTS LTD

Community Recreation Land Use

Suggestions for a picnic area immediately north of the residential portion of Weyakwin were voiced at several public meetings. The Department of Highways operates the gravel pit adjacent to the river making the development of a picnic spot at the gravel pit very difficult at the present time. The area opposite the pit would also be impractical for development at present due to the negative aesthetic values. A picnic or campground development opposite the gravel pit site will be more feasible when gravel extraction is discontinued and the gravel pit can be rehabilitated.

There is potential for developing a small scale recreation site at an alternative location adjacent to the river, specifically on one of the river terraces where terrain quality is good and aesthetic values are favourable. A small community camping and picnicing area would be well suited to one of these terrace units (see Figure 5.3-3). This prospect should be explored further by the community.

Regional Recreation Development

There are several areas on the northwest portion of Montreal Lake where potential for recreation is moderately high (see Class 3 regions on Figure 5.3-4). The hamlet of Weyakwin is situated such that it has visibility from the highway but is also relatively close (within approximately 5 kilometres) to these potential recreation areas. This attractive location presents an opportunity for a local person or group to operate a good quality overnight campground adjacent to Montreal Lake, with electrified sites, sewage disposal, change houses, swimming and boating. The store at Weyakwin could provide the needed conveniences.

The Weyakwin Council should analyze the feasibility of this type of development and investigate the opportunity for a local individual or group to lease and/or operate the camping facility.

6.0 HOUSING

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Information on housing has been compiled from the results of the Community Planning Survey, from the Housing Needs Survey prepared by the Northern Municipal Council (N.M.C.) in 1977 and from Saskatchewan Housing Corporation information. Of major significance in this section is the history of house construction in Weyakwin, housing inventory and quality, future housing projections, financing and serviceable land.

6.2 HISTORY

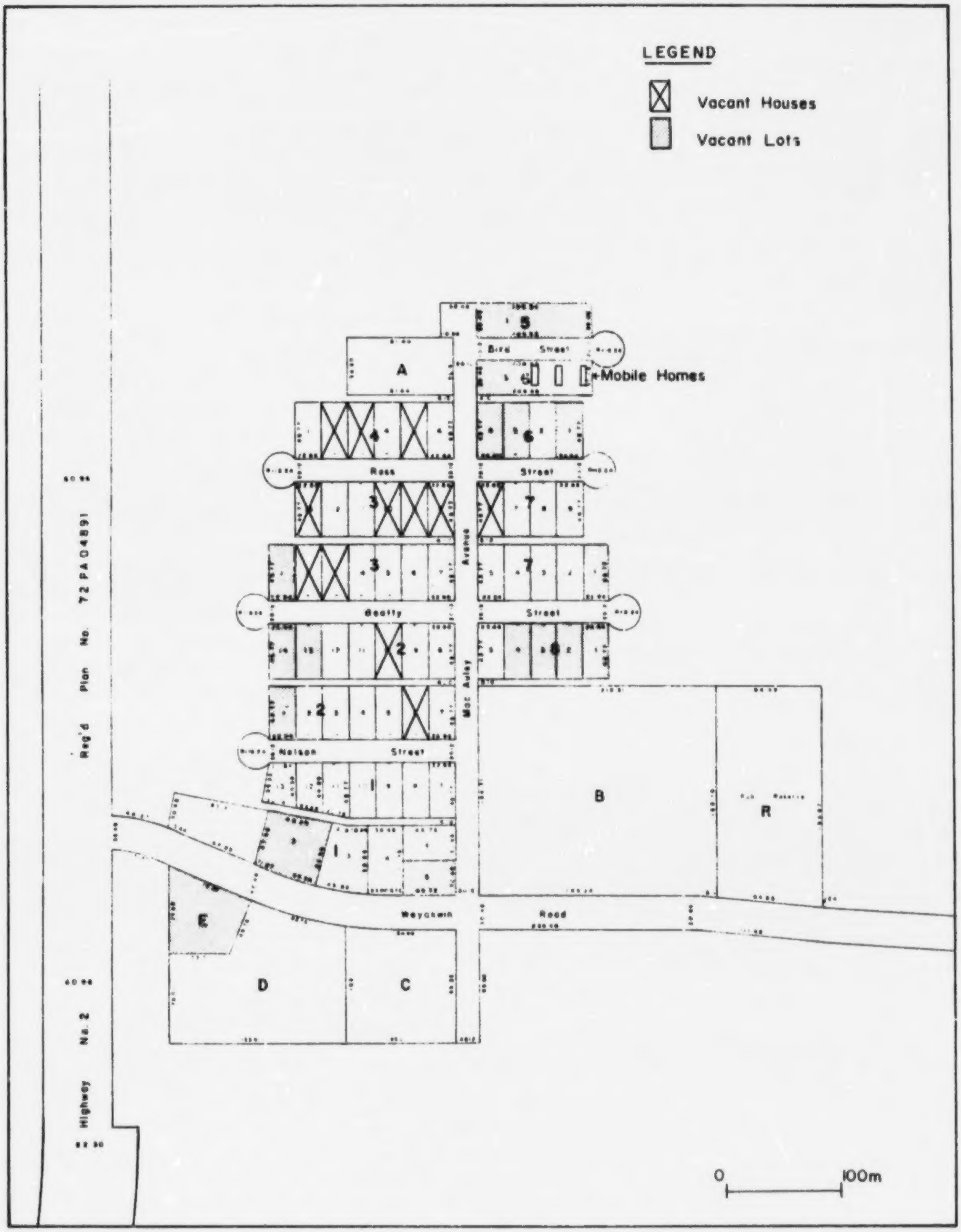
Most of the houses in Weyakwin were built under the Department of Northern Saskatchewan's Northern Housing Program. Thirty-one houses were allocated to Weyakwin under this program in 1973 and most were build in either 1973 or 1974 (N.M.C., 1977).

The Northern Housing Program provided a subsidy to homeowners by allowing them to pay 25% of their monthly income less ten dollars towards the purchase of their home. In 1976 the minimum monthly payment on a new house was eighteen dollars and the maximum was the standard mortgage payment (N.M.C., 1977). This program reduced the mortgage payments according to the families ability to pay and favoured those families having the greatest need (pers. comm. D. Despin, July 1984. Mortgage Administrator, S.H.C. Prince Albert). In Weyakwin, the initial housing agreement was based on $12,000 for housing costs with a down payment of $500 that could be paid in cash, or by the trade of property (Hamlet files).

6.3 HOUSING INVENTORY

There are forty-seven houses and three mobile homes in Weyakwin. At the time of the Community Planning Survey (May 26, 1984), twelve houses were vacant. Figure 6.3-1 illustrates the locations of these vacant houses and lots.

FIGURE 6.3-1 Location Of Vacant Houses And Lots In Weyakwin.



Information from the Community Planning Survey provided information on the type, age and quality of the houses. This information is detailed in Appendix B.

Most of the houses in Weyakwin are single story or bi-level wood frame structures with wooden basements. Many are less than 120 square metres (1290 square feet) and almost all are less than eleven years old.

Based on Weyakwin's 1984 population statistics of 180, there is presently an average of 4.7 persons living in each house. In 1976 this average was 5.44 (N.M.C., 1977) which at that time was more than 50% above the national average. The 1984 statistic indicates that crowding conditions in Weyakwin homes has decreased over the past eight years.

Five to six rooms are common for Weyakwin homes. Considering an average of 4.7 persons in each home, the average number of persons per room is approximately 0.9. When this statistic is compared to the 1981 provincial statistic of 0.5 it is apparent that the number of individuals dwelling in Weyakwin homes is still significantly higher than provincial averages suggesting that crowding is still present but to a lesser degree than in 1976. To reverse this problem, relocation of residents into vacant houses represents an initial step. This however could be difficult based on the present qualifications deemed necessary for home ownership.

6.4 QUALITY OF HOUSING

In 1976, it was recorded by the Northern Municipal Council that only two out of a total of twenty-seven surveyed homes in Weyakwin (or 7.4% of the homes) needed major repairs. In the 1984 Community Planning Survey (Appendix B) 47% of the thirty-four surveyed homes needed major repairs and 44% needed minor repairs. The main problems cited were:

- drafty windows and doors
- poor insulation and heating
- dampness
- poor plumbing

Residents' suggestions for new houses included:

- better repair service
- improved building materials
- less heat loss
- construction of porches
- more local employment in house construction

Only ten of the thirty-four surveyed households would like larger houses to be built while others suggest that smaller houses would be warmer.

Table 6.3-1 presents several characteristics of the D.N.S. houses that were built in Weyakwin in the mid 1970's.

Table 6.3-1 Adequacy Of Weyakwin D.N.S. Housing.

SETTLEMENT	HOUSING SUPPLY	HOUSE DESIGN	QUALITY OF D.N.S. CONSTRUCTION	TYPES OF REPAIRS	ABILITY TO DO REPAIRS
Weyakwin	Not enough housing in general, need more smaller houses	Adequate	Poorly built	Doors, windows, paint and flooring in need of repairs	Local people can do the work.

Source: Northern Municipal Council, Northern Saskatchewan Housing Needs Survey Report, 1977.

Some of the repair needs that now exist in the hamlet may be a direct result of the poor house construction that is identified in Table 6.3-1. One theme of the Northern Housing Program was to instill a sense of responsibility in homeowners so that they might keep their houses in good condition. Maintenance, however, can be costly. This factor in conjunction with a certain degree of negligence can result in homes needy of repairs.

6.5 HOUSING DEMAND

In 1976, it was estimated that seven new houses would be needed in Weyakwin in 1977, an additional nine houses would be necessary in 1981 and fifteen new houses could be utilized in 1986 (N.M.C., 1977). If we assume there were 36* houses in Weyakwin in 1976, these housing projection figures indicate that in 1977 there should have been 52 houses and in 1986, two years from now, there should potentially be 67 houses. This housing prediction is obviously unrealistic based on current knowledge. In May of 1984, twelve of the fifty houses and mobile homes in Weyakwin were vacant leaving a total of 38 occupied dwellings. It is obvious that some of these houses should be infilled before future house construction is undertaken.

According to local residents the vacant houses need major repairs as vandalism by the hamlet youths has caused considerable damage. According to Mr. Ted Adamic, Manager of Property and Real Estate for the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation in Prince Albert, it would be feasible to renovate most of the vacant homes.

It appears that house construction will not be a high priority in the near future. Even if population does increase, the existing houses could be utilized before new construction is necessary. One problem impeding this process is that several vacant houses are presently in estates and legalities must be finalized before ownership transfers can take place (per. comm. Ted Adamic, July 5, 1984).

6.6 FINANCING

Northern Housing is now administered by the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation. Families who want a new house can obtain one under the Rural Housing Program provided they:

- reside in a community with a population of 2,500 or less
- have a satisfactory credit rating

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*calculated by using 1976 figure of 196, dividing it by the number of persons per house in 1976 (5.44). Number of houses = $\frac{196}{5.44}$ = 36.0

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- have an annual gross family income not exceeding $22,000
- are over 18 years of age (priority is given to families)

Northern communities can take advantage of this program. However, contrary to the Northern Housing Program which gave priority to those who needed housing the most, the emphasis is towards those who have proven they can maintain their payments. The mortgage agreement is otherwise quite similar to that established in the Northern Housing Program.

The monthly payments consist of 25% of gross income. The difference between the payment and the actual mortgage is paid by a non-repayable subsidy. A down payment of either the transfer of property, $500 cash or sweat equity is required. Mortgages are amortized over 25 years. Provided scheduled payments have been made, the homeowner will receive clear title (Sask. Housing Corporation Brochure).

This program emphasizes the ability to pay and may therefore exclude some needy individuals who have difficulty in organizing their personal finances. This may appear to be biased against northern people but on a provincial basis it is a logical and normal procedure. The result, however, may be a regression to overcrowded households.

6.7 SENIOR CITIZEN'S HOUSING

The Saskatchewan Housing Corporation builds small senior citizen complexes in northern hamlets if there is a legitimate need for them.

Eight seniors were identified in the 1984 S.H.S.P. population statistics for Weyakwin. A survey of these citizens concerning the need for a senior citizen complex was carried out in the summer of 1984. All the senior citizens and more than half of the Weyakwin households felt that a senior citizen's complex was not needed or wanted. Most seniors were very happy with their present homes and the services received from the S.T.T.E. organization (Services To The Elderly). No one indicated a dissatisfaction with their living arrangements. The results of this survey tabled in Appendix B generally indicate that a senior citizen's complex would not be feasible and would probably not be approved by the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation.

6.8 SERVICEABLE LAND

Terrain analysis was discussed in Section 5.2. Two tracts of land identified as area 5 and 6 in Figure 6.8-1 were estimated to have good strength for foundations and good drainage. Further information from the Saskatchewan Water Corporation in Prince Albert gives insite into the actual serviceability of these areas. Based solely on the contours of the areas, the north and southwest portions of area 5 could be serviced by extension of the existing hamlet gravity sewage system. However, area 6, due to its lower elevation, would require the installation of a sewage pumping station (pers. comm. G.F. Hanson, Sept. 25, 1984). The southeast corner of area 5 could not be serviced by the gravity system. A water system could be installed by extending the present water lines into areas 5 and 6 (G.F. Hanson).

6.9 ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

New Houses

Most of the twelve vacant houses in Weyakwin could be renovated and occupied if necessary. As the population increases, these houses should be infilled before new house construction takes place. Assistance for such renovations could be investigated through the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation under the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP) (toll free 1-800-667-9850) or through the Canadian Home Insulation Program (toll free 1-800-667-3573).

When population increases cannot be accommodated by existing buildings, new house construction should begin on the vacant lots in the present residential area. Additional population increases will necessitate expanding the residential area to the south side of Weyakwin Road south of Mochikun Hall. This area is serviceable according to J.D. Mollard and Associates. The major program available, in terms of new home construction, is the Rural Housing Program, which offers subsidies to new homeowners.

In addition, chisum logs should be used whenever possible for new house or building construction. This will ensure that "Weyakwin dollars" will stay in the community to stimulate the local economy.

Housing Quality

The major housing problems cited by the community are related to poor insulation, drafts and dampness. These characteristics could be illiminated with proper insulation and energy saving techniques. The Saskatchewan Housing Corporation in Prince Albert should be contacted for information on proper procedures for installing weather-guarding and insulation. Federal programs such as the Canada Oil Substitution Program (toll free 1-800-667-9719) and the Canadian Home Insulation Program are available to individuals. The latter program provides financial support up to 30% of the material costs to a maximum of $500 per home.

House Financing

Based on comments raised at a Steering Committee meeting and from several Saskatchewan Housing representatives, a number of Weyakwin residents have been having problems meeting their payments and understanding the terms of the Provincial housing agreements. The Council should request that a resource person be sent from the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation to update the residents in terms of their individual responsibilities. Assistance for individuals wanting new housing in the future will be very difficult if present payments are not being made.

7.0 PHYSICAL SERVICES

7.1 SEWER AND WATER

Adequate sewage disposal and a reliable source of water are two of the most essential requirements for a healthy community. A description of the present sewer and water system in Weyakwin and the adequacy of both systems to meet future population growth are discussed in this section.

7.1.1 WATER SYSTEM

Two water wells are located about 800 metres (2625 feet) east of Weyakwin on Weyakwin Road. They are approximately 126 metres (413 feet) apart.

Well #1 was constructed in 1973 and has a depth of 37.5 metres (123 feet). It has a capacity of 3.15 L/S (41.5 IGPM) at a total dynamic head of 38.1 metres (125 feet). This capacity can support a population equivalent of 400* (ie. approximately 400 individuals can access the system without depleting the water supply). Water is pumped through 32 metres (105 feet) of 178 millimetres (7 inches) diameter casing.

Well #2 was constructed in 1978 (pers. comm. G. Hanson, P.Eng., Saskatchewan Water Corporation) and has a depth of 35 metres (115 feet) and a capacity of 3.79 L/S (50.0 IGPM) at a total dynamic head of 42.7 metres (140 feet). This capacity can support a population equivalent of approximately 480 persons*. The casing is similar in diameter to Well #1 but is 24 metres (79 feet) in length. Table 7.1-1 summarizes the capacities and population equivalents of Well #1 and Well #2 while additional information is detailed in Appendix A.

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*Based on a per capita capacity of 60 IGPD multiplied by a factor of 2.5 (pers. comm. S. Khan, Saskatchewan Water Corporation, Prince Albert)

Table 7.1-1 Capacities And Population Equivalents Of Well #1 And #2.

WELL	DEPTH	CAPACITY	POPULATION EQUIVALENT*
#1	37.5 m	3.15 L/S (41.5 IGPM) @ 38.1 m TDH	400
#2	35.0 m	3.79 L/S (50.0 IGPM) @ 42.7 m TDH	480

* Estimated by S. Khan, Engineer, Saskatchewan Water Corporation, Prince Albert.

Source: Urban Affairs Municipal Capital Programs Branch. Weyakwin File, October 1983. Prince Albert.

7.1.1.1 Water Treatment Plant

The water treatment plant is located on lot 6 of Block 1 in Weyakwin. It is equipped with two Layne general duty valve automatic gravity iron filters. A Wallace and Tiernan pump adds chlorine and flouride to the water. The plant has two service pumps, two circulating pumps and a standby pump. The service pumps have a capacity of 3.03 L/S (40.0 IGMP) at a total dynamic head of 30.5 metres (100 feet). This represents a population equivalent of approximately 380 persons. The circulating pumps have a combined capacity of 3.15 L/S (41.5 IGPM) at a total dynamic head of 30.5 metres (100 feet). The standby pump has a capacity of 15.1 L/S (199 IGPM) at a total dynamic head of 54.9 metres (180 feet).

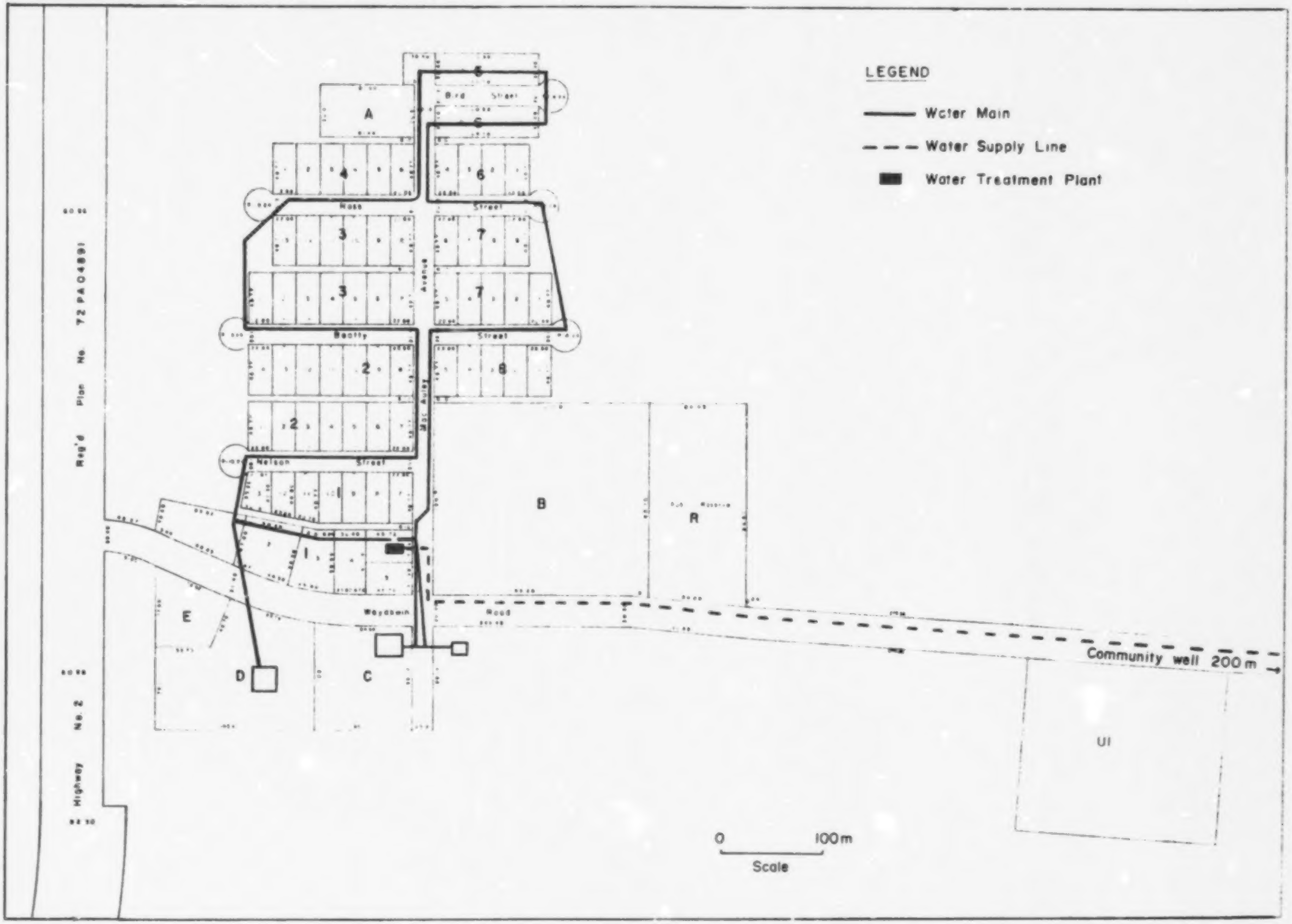
Although provincial reports indicate that floride has been added to the water, local sources suggest this is untrue. The Council should look into this discrepancy.

The reservoir, which is located beneath the sewage treatment plant has a capacity of 170,000 litres (37,000 IG).

7.1.1.2 Water Mains

The water mains in Weyakwin are 100 millimetres (4 inches) diameter cement lined pipe with the exception of the extended line to the Provincial Building (Resource office). The mains extend along all the major streets in the hamlet. Figure 7.1-1 illustrates the water main system.

FIGURE 7.1-1 Weyakwin Water System



7.1.1.3 Water Quality

A water quality analysis was prepared for Weyakwin in 1980. Table 7.1-2 presents this analysis in comparison to the maximum concentrations recommended by Saskatchewan Department of Environment.

Table 7.1-2 Water Quality For Weyakwin System Well: Raw Water.

CHEMICAL	UNITS	SAMPLE	PROVINCIAL WATER QUALITY STANDARD
Nitrate as N	mg/l	less than 1.0	1.0
Sulphate	mg/l	3.0	500
Iron	mg/l	1.33	0.3
pH	pH units	7.78	7.0 to 9.5
Alkalinity Total as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	304	500
Hardness Total as $CaCO_3$	mg/l	219	800
Calcium	mg/l	62	-
Magnesium	mg/l	15	200
Sodium	mg/l	32	300
Bicarbonate CO_3		nil	
Chloride	mg/l	25	250
Manganese	mg/l	0.08	0.05
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	442	1500

Source: Saskatchewan Research Council, Report prepared 22 May 1980 and Saskatchewan Environment, Municipal Drinking Water Quality Objectives, June 1980.

Based on this water analysis only two chemicals exceed the Provincial standards. These are iron and manganese. The iron content will be lowered considerably after treatment as the water treatment plant houses two gravity iron filters. The manganese content is only slightly higher than the recommended value. It should be examined in further detail by the hamlet water supervisor.

In summary, the water analysis indicates that the water in Weyakwin is safe for human consumption as all the chemicals excepting iron and manganese are within the Provincial quality standards.

7.1.1.4 Water Consumption

According to the supervisor of water and sewer in Weyakwin, Mr. Jack Nelson, between 2270 and 63,600 litres (5000 to 14000 imperial gallons) of water are pumped daily to service the hamlet. The average daily consumption is 34,000 litres (7500 imperial gallons) of water. This volume is adequate to service the hamlet, however, there must also be sufficient water volumes stored for firefighting. Mr. S. Khan, engineer with the Municipal Capital Programs Branch in Prince Albert, suggests that 170,000 litres (37,000 imperial gallons) is adequate for firefighting considering the small population of Weyakwin. However, there may be a problem if a major fire arises.

7.1.1.5 Adequacy Of The Present Water System

Based on the population equivalents, the consumption information and the water analysis, Weyakwin's water system is sufficient to support the present population. Significant increases in population may necessitate that a larger volume of water be stored for emergency firefighting. However, given the small population increases projected for Weyakwin for the near future, it is likely that the present water system will be adequate.

7.1.2 SEWAGE SYSTEM

7.1.2.1 Mains

Sanitary sewer mains in Weyakwin were constructed in 1974. The entire developed area is serviced. Sewage flows by gravity to the sewage pumping station located at the east end of Beatty Street (pers. comm. K. Molerud, May, 1984, Project Manager, Urban Affairs, Municipal Capital Programs).

7.1.2.2 Sewage Pumping Station

Two pumps run the sewage pumping station. They create a collective capacity of 6.31 L/S (83 IGPM) at a total dynamic head of 9.1 metres (30 feet). This represents a population equivalent of 400. A sewage force main extends underground from the pumping station across the schoolyard to the lagoon. Figure 7.1-2 presents the sewage system in Weyakwin.

7.1.2.3 Lagoon

The lagoon consists of two cells. The primary treatment cell is facultative and covers an area of .3 hectares (0.74 acres) with an average depth of 2.13 metres (10 feet). S. Khan calculates that it could service between 177 to 250 people.

The secondary cell or holding pond has a similar area and depth and it is suggested that 177 to 250 people could also be serviced by this cell (pers. comm. S. Khan, May 1984).

7.1.2.4 Adequacy Of The Existing System

Table 7.1-3 illustrates the population that the existing sewage system could service as estimated by Shahid Khan, Saskatchewan Water Corporation, Prince Albert.

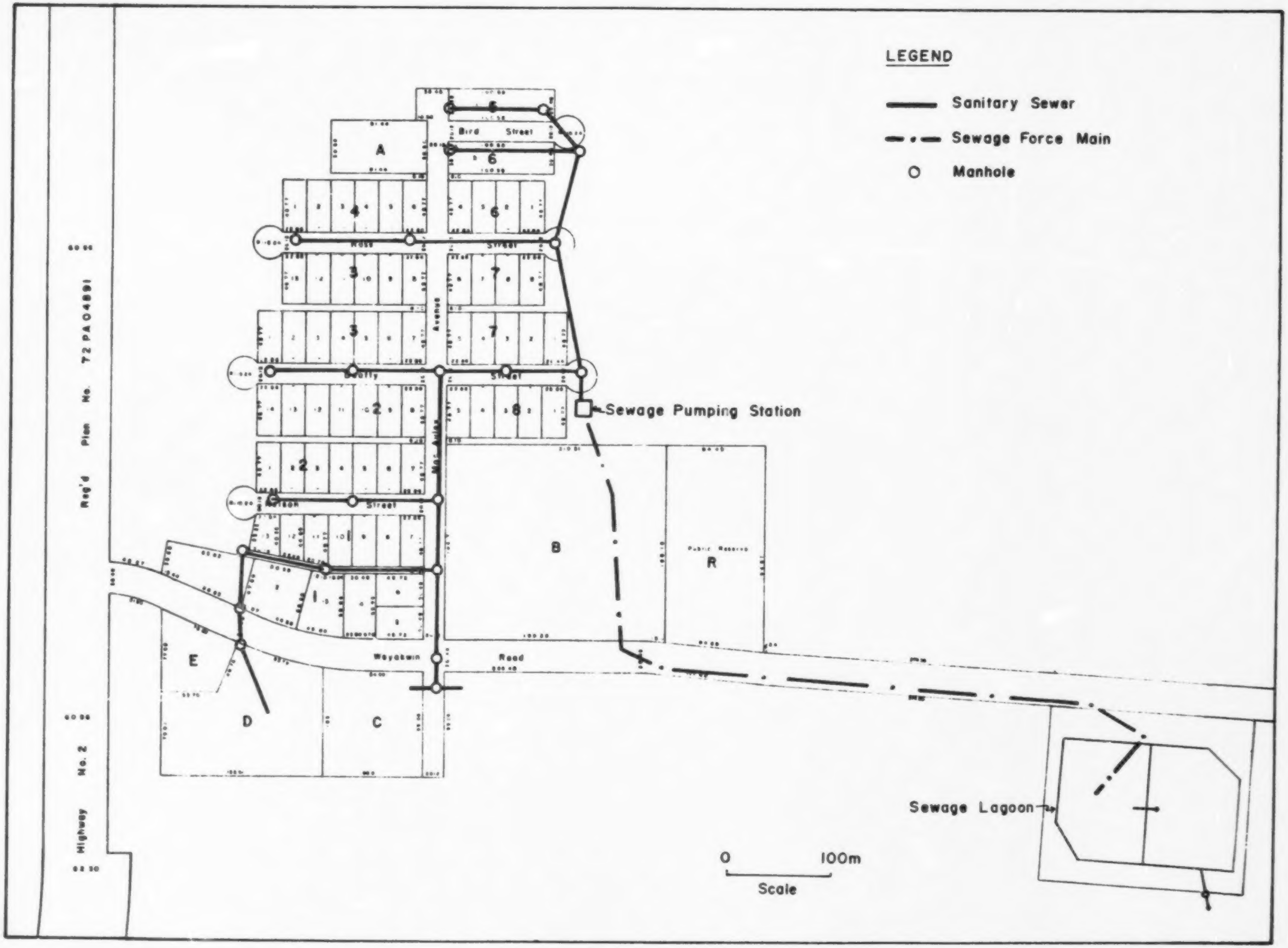
Table 7.1-3 Population Equivalents Of Sewage System

SYSTEM	POPULATION EQUIVALENT
Sewage Pumping Station	400
Lagoon - Primary Cell	177 - 250
- Secondary Cell	177 - 250

Source: Personal Communication, Shahid Khan, May 1984, Engineer, Saskatchewan Water Corporation, Prince Albert.

From the preceding information it is apparent that the existing sewage system is adequate for the present population (less than 200 people). If significant

FIGURE 7.1-2 Weyakwin Sanitary Sewage System.



population increases are experienced in the future the system would have to be re-evaluated. Should Weyakwin expand into the serviceable region located south of the built-up portion of the hamlet (see Figure 6.8-1), a gravity sewage system could be installed.

7.2 POWER

Weyakwin and Weyakwin sawmill are serviced by a 25 KV (kilo-volt) power line running from the Highway #2 power line that stretches from Prince Albert to La Ronge. The latter is a 72 KV single circuit line. A 25 - 75 KV substation is positioned just west of the hamlet.

According to Mr. M. Zak (Saskatchewan Power Corporation District #2, Prince Albert) 62 electric customers were identified in Weyakwin in January 1984. According to the Community Planning Survey, thirty-eight homes were occupied. Consequently, thirty-eight of these electric customers would be households.

7.3 TELEPHONE

There were sixteen Sask-Tel subscribers in Weyakwin in January 1984. Further details regarding telephone services at Weyakwin are presented in Section 2.4.1.

7.4 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Garbage collection is carried out by a Weyakwin resident using his own half-ton truck. Garbage is collected every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and is taken to the garbage pit east of the hamlet where it is burned on each collection day. The garbage collector is paid by the hamlet and is hired as a part-time employee.

The Community Survey results indicate that there are no complaints or concerns regarding garbage removal.

7.5 ROAD MAINTENANCE

Road maintenance in Weyakwin is contracted out to the Department of Highways and Transportation at the hamlet's request. The Montreal Lake road is also maintained by the Department of Highways. The Department is responsible for blading the streets and roads in both summer and winter. *

The streets and roads are constructed of gravel and earth and they tend to become pothole ridden after heavy or constant rain. Based on the community survey , it is apparent that about one-third of the Weyakwin households have complaints concerning road maintenance, especially winter clearing within the hamlet and on the Montreal Lake road. There was also one suggestion that sidewalks are needed.

7.5.1 SIGNAGE

At present only one provincial sign located on Highway #2 informs travellers that Weyakwin exists. A small inconspicuous wooden sign near Weyakwin Road advertises the Weyakwin sawmill. This sign is not large or significant enough to attract the attention of the motoring public. According to Mr. Joe Zbeetnoff, District Manager Engineer for Department of Highways and Transportation in Prince Albert, there is a possibility that additional signs could be placed along the highway. Some signage suggestions could include:

- An access sign to Montreal Lake to be placed on Highway #2.
- A sign indicating the location of the chisum mill, a unique operation in the Weyakwin area. This sign could be placed on Highway #2 and could be similar in format to "Potash Mine" signs in southern Saskatchewan. An additional sign should be placed on Weyakwin Road.
- A large, attractive billboard sign located close to or within the community boundary placed relatively high above the ground so as not to obstruct vision. The sign should be placed on Weyakwin Road

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*Information received late in the study indicates that the hamlet now owns a grader and is responsible for the maintenance of the hamlet streets and local roads.

adjacent to the Highway #2 intersection. It should be large enough to be viewed from a distance and should announce the location of Weyakwin to travellers passing both from the south and north. A logo could be created for the bottom of the sign concerning the chisum mill or a hamlet festival, etc.

It is important that signage be addressed by the Weyakwin community. One problem identified at a public meeting was that many people, even those who travel Highway #2, do not know that the hamlet of Weyakwin exists or that Weyakwin Road accesses Montreal Lake and the Weyakwin Lumber Mill. These facts may be of interest to many motorists and should therefore be advertised. If more people become aware of the scenic area surrounding the hamlet and the unique chisum mill operation, more recreational and economic activity could be generated.

7.6 ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Location of Lagoon

Regulations state that a subdivision cannot be located within 300 metres of a sewage lagoon (pers. comm. Mr. L. Billet, Dept. Urban Affairs, December, 1984). The Department of Environment has similar regulations but recommends that a sewage lagoon should be located no less than 600 metres from a residential area. The present residential design of Weyakwin meets both of these regulations and recommendations. Residential expansion immediately south of Mochikun Hall and the Resource Office would make the distance between the lagoon and the new residential periphery approximately 590 metres. Residential expansion east of the Hall area would not be recommended unless consideration were given to relocating the lagoon.

There are no regulations concerning acceptable distances between industrial developments and sewage lagoons. However, the Department of Environment again recommends a distance of 600 metres.

Road Maintenance

Based on number of complaints voiced by Weyakwin residents concerning road maintenance, frequency and adequacy, it is recommended that the hamlet consider the purchase of a road grader to maintain the roads, thereby providing part-time employment for one local individual and ensuring that the roads will be maintained regularly and when necessary.*

Signage

A number of suggestions for signs has been outlined in Section 7.5.1. Requests for Government signs should be addressed to the Department of Highways and Transportation. Mr. Joe Zbeetnoff in the Prince Albert office could provide assistance in the initial stages of the request. Any non-governmental signs should be attractive, neat and professionally painted.

It is possible that a new highway sign for Weyakwin could identify the following community or local area services and activities:

- store
- gasoline
- boat launch
- swimming
- camping
- fishing
- Conservation Office

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*In the latter part of the study, a grader was purchased and was proving very useful for snow removal and general road maintenance.

8.0 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

8.1 HEALTH SERVICES

The Weyakwin Health Centre is located in the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources Building. It contains a Health Office, a Dental Clinic and a Social Services Office. Government representatives visit the Health Centre in a variety of capacities at certain intervals throughout the year. One community health worker, Mrs. Caroline Nelson, carries out the day-to-day health care necessary in the community. An explanation of health and social services offered in Weyakwin follows.

8.1.1 HEALTH OFFICE

The following information was obtained during an interview with the community health worker, Mrs. Caroline Nelson. Mrs. Caroline Nelson is the health worker hired as a part-time employee for four hours a day, five days a week during which time she administers to people at the health office and does home visits. Caroline estimates that she sees five to six people per day and feels that the health office has all the equipment necessary for her needs. She is responsible for basic health care and education and can suggest some types of medication after confirmation with a doctor. She is also responsible for organizing medical appointments and making travel arrangements if the necessity arises. In order to arrange for an ambulance, Mrs. Nelson must first contact the Waskesiu police who in turn make contact with an ambulance in Prince Albert or La Ronge. The emergency is then confirmed between the ambulance attendant and Mrs. Nelson before the trip from La Ronge or Prince Albert is commenced. If necessary, the emergency victims are flown to a larger centre, usually Saskatoon, from Prince Albert or La Ronge. No local emergency air service is available for Weyakwin.

Mrs. Nelson had one major comment concerning health care. She feels that a docter should visit Weyakwin at least once a year. This would lower the probability of undetected viruses or epidemics. In addition, about 64% of the population think that health aid could be improved. Comments from the

Community Planning Survey are outlined in Appendix B. The main concerns are that it is difficult to get to Prince Albert or La Ronge when vehicles are not always available and patients tend to need professional help more often than is provided now. Suggestions that a doctor come once a month were mentioned.

La Ronge Health Care Department

La Ronge Health Care Department is responsible for the health care needs of Weyakwin. Discussions with the Assistant Director of Health, Ms. Val Warriner resulted in the following information.

Cathy Chisholm is the Public Health Nurse that usually visits Weyakwin. She goes once a week and is responsible for:

- public health
- child health clinic
- pre-school and pre-kindergarten clinic
- child and adult immunization
- vision, hearing and scoliosis screening
- pre and post natal care
- early childhood education
- health care for people with chronic diseases or sexually transmitted diseases

In addition, three health educators are employed by La Ronge Department of Health to give assistance to health workers by supplying them with up-to-date information, giving in-services, informing them of conferences and generally assisting in health education.

Ms. Warriner does not think there is a need for a doctor to visit Weyakwin. She suggests that if a real need arose (eg. epidemic) a medical team would be arranged to provide professional care to the hamlet. It is felt that Mrs. Nelson is doing a good job and existing schedules are fine (pers. comm. Cathy Chisohlm).

8.1.2 DENTAL CARE

The dental clinic in the Weyakwin Resource Office is a clean and well equiped room. In the past, two dental therapists have visited the Weyakwin clinic for one week each year to provide dental services to children (pers. comm. Maureen Mason). According to Ms. Mason, there may be a new program put into place in September 1984 whereby a dental therapist, probably Ms. Kim Christianson, would visit Weyakwin for approximately one week per month for a year. Again, services would be offered only to children as the government dental program is oriented only to Saskatchewan residents between the ages of three and sixteen. In the fall of 1984, a dentist will be visiting children in Weyakwin to carry out the duties that the therapist is not qualified in undertaking. Adults will not be treated by this dentist unless an emergency arises. In most cases the dentist or dental therapist provides antibiotics and painkillers for immediate relief and refers the adult to a dentist.

A dentist visits La Ronge from Prince Albert one to three days per month throughout the year. Weyakwin residents can make appointments to see him in La Ronge or they can visit the dentist of their choice in Prince Albert. Again, residents would prefer if a dentist would visit Weyakwin. The only suggestion mady by Ms. Mason was that the traveling dentist, Mr. T.K. Tomlinson, could be appraoched to visit Weyakwin on his way to La Ronge.

8.1.3 ALCOHOLISM COMMISSION

Mr. Floyd Halcro is the Regional Co-ordinator for the La Ronge region and is therefore responsible for the hamlet of Weyakwin. Residents having alcohol problems are referred to Mr. Halcro by welfare agents, police or the community health worker (pers. comm. Floyd Halcro). Few come to him voluntarily. Mr. Halcro stated that he was seeing between two and three people at the time of this study. He does not feel that Weyakwin has exceptional problems based on his experience with other northern communities. However, some local residents suggest that the amount of bootlegging, vandalism and homicides indicates that alcohol is a definite problem in the community and should be dealt with more seriously.

Alcoholics Anonymous groups have been established in Weyakwin in the past but they often run only temporarily and then interest diminishes and the group folds. Currently there is no Alcoholics Anonymous group meetings being held in Weyakwin (pers. comm. Floyd Halcro). There are however, several people in the community who can be contacted if someone needs support.

8.2 SOCIAL SERVICES

A representative from the Department of Social Services visits Weyakwin once a week from La Ronge. Residents on social assistance come to the office to get their cheques.

According to Dave Biblow, District Director, there are no major social problems apparent in Weyakwin. Child abuse has not been evident. Mr. Biblow stated that the main concern in Weyakwin is the amount of financial assistance necessary due to the unstable and seasonal economic base. This social assistance tends to increase in the Autumn when summer employment is terminated. There is also a general problem of vandalism in the hamlet. This may stem from alcohol abuse or from inactivity and boredom promoted by high unemployment in the hamlet.

8.2.1

8.2.1 DAY CARE

Day care services in Saskatchewan are provided by the Department of Social Services. A day care may be established in a community like Weyakwin if the need is legitimate. According to Carol Olsen, day care Department Co-ordinator, La Ronge, a license must be applied for through the office. Based on a community visit and approval, a medical certificate, liability insurance, health and fire approval would be given.

Apprently a day care was arranged in Weyakwin about three years ago in the community hall. However, it did not operate for long as interest diminished greatly and individuals were unwilling to devote time to the project (pers. comm. Carol Olsen). Ms. Olsen is skeptical about starting another day care centre. A small day care was operated out of the home of one resident for some time but it is not in operation at the present time.

The response from the hamlet of Weyakwin was overwhelmingly positive in terms of a day care. A survey was completed concerning the need for a day care and the results are in Appendix B. Thirty-six of the forty households surveyed (90%) felt there was a need for a day care service. Of these, 70% of the forty households had children under five years of age. Of these only six people reasoned that they needed a day care because they worked full-time. The other major responses included:

- I could use a break from the children.
- Even though I'm not employed, I don't have enough time for the children.

These last two reasons do not suggest a great need for day care but rather, they show a desire for a degree of freedom. When Weyakwin residents were asked if they were willing to organize or operate a day care, most responded positively.

8.2.2 SENIOR CITIZEN AID

In association with Senior Citizen Housing it was thought that there may have been a need for additional home care. Based on a senior citizen survey, however, the need for additional home care such as meals on wheels or basic nursing care is not necessary (see survey results, Appendix B). The elderly now receive houskeeping services and transportation from an organization called Services To The Elderly which is funded through the Department of Social Services. From the survey responses, the existing housekeeping and visiting services are generally adequate. Further, all senior citizens surveyed felt that their present living arrangements were adequate.

8.3 EDUCATION

8.3.1 WEYAKWIN SCHOOL

Weyakwin school was established in 1974. The school, which is 526.9 square metres (5672 square feet), has four permanent classrooms, a staff room, principals office and washrooms as well as mechanical, electrical and storage rooms. A building housing a portable shop and classroom is located just north of the school. Another small building in the same vicinity is unused now but was once a library (pers. comm. Corrina Nelson, May 1984).

There is no gymnasium but physical education activities are carried out in leased space at the Community Hall about 120 metres (393 feet) south of the school. The surrounding school yard is about 3.8 hectares (9.4 acres) and contains two baseball diamonds, an outdoor skating rink, a school garden and a playground. An additional 1.8 hectares (4.4 acres) of Public Reserve is located immediately east of the school grounds.

The school offers kindergarten to grade nine. Students in grades ten, eleven and twelve are bussed daily to Churchill High School in La Ronge, 93 kilometres (58 miles) north of Weyakwin.

There are three teachers presently on staff creating a teacher/student ratio of 1/16.6. By comparision, the teacher/student ratio in the overall Northern High School Division is 1/17.

The enrollment for 1980-83 is outlined in Table 8.3-1. Table 8.3-2 indicates the future enrollment projections. The enrollment has fluctuated between 49 and 69 in the past several years and is anticipated to range between 50 and 60 students over the next five years.

Table 8.3-1 Past Enrollment In Weyakwin School.

	K	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
Oct. 1983	5	1	4	10	3	7	3	8	6	1	2	50
Oct. 1982	8	0	13	4	7	6	7	8	0	8	3	64
Oct. 1981	4	1	9	5	5	3	6	2	8	6	0	49
Oct. 1980	8	0	15	7	7	9	0	11	7	4	1	69

Source: Personal Communication, Kathie Tenold, February 1984. Administrative Assistant, Northern Lights School Division #113, Prince Albert.

Table 8.3-2 Present And Estimated Enrollment At Weyakwin School.

	K	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
1983 - 84	5	1	4	10	3	7	3	8	6	1	2	50
1984 - 85	7	5	1	4	10	3	7	3	8	6	1	55
1985 - 86	5	7	5	1	4	10	3	7	3	8	6	59
1986 - 87	5	5	7	5	1	4	10	3	7	3	8	58
1987 - 88	5	5	5	7	5	1	4	10	3	7	3	55
1988 - 89	5	5	5	5	7	5	1	4	10	3	7	57

Source: Personal Communication, Kathie Tenold, Feburary 1984. Administrative Assistant, Northern Lights School Division #113, Prince Albert.

The Community Planning Survey addressed the question of the quality and satisfaction of education in Weyakwin. Three-quarters of the respondants felt students were receiving an adequate education. The remaining 25% had a variety of interesting comments. Several households would like to see enforced attendance and more homework for the school age children. There was a concern about inadequate preparation for high school and several people even suggested a high school should be built in Weyakwin. Although the latter suggestion is not likely to ever materialize, the importance of the other points is significant. Today's economic atmosphere necessitates that people not only receive grade twelve education but also university or technical training. It is essential that the youth of Weyakwin be part of this reality. Likewise it is essential that their education be challenging and stimulating so that in the future they may reap the benefits of education and discipline by securing meaningful employment.

Level of Education

Based on the results of the Weyakwin survey (Appendix B), 40% of the adult population (16 and over) have less than grade nine education compared with the provincial statistics of 17%. Low education attainment is significant in Weyakwin. Only 4% of Weyakwin residents have completed grade twelve whereas provincially at least 39.4% of the adult population have achieved grade twelve (Statistics Canada, Census 1981).

An additional 10% of the hamlet adults received grade ten or eleven general education through upgrading making the total percentage of grade ten and eleven achievers 30%. In addition, at least 20% of the surveyed adults would like to take upgrading. This request should be met, if possible, by a rigorous academic promotion program to ensure that these individuals receive the education they desire.

In the past ten years approximately 65% of the adults in the community have received technical training. Training programs vary greatly. They have included small motor repairs, bookkeeping, carpentry, secretarial and construction training. Additional training is detailed in Appendix B. Thirty-four percent of the responding adults indicate that they have received no training, however, 20% of the residents also indicated they were interested in additional training. This level of interest should be expressed to the Weyakwin Community College Branch.

8.3.2 LA RONGE REGIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The community College Branch offered a basic academic education of grade 5 - 10 equivalent in Mochikun Hall in 1984.

In addition, the Community College Branch may offer a training course in Weyakwin depending on the demand and interests of the community. Last year a small motors course was offered which was quite popular.

Suggestions concerning the academic interests of Weyakwin residents were gleaned from the Community Planning Survey. The most popular training programs include (in order of popularity): upgrading, mechanical training, heavy equipment training and carpentry.

La Ronge Regional Community College offers the following courses:

- Child Care Worker
- Recreation Technician

- Environmental Monitoring Laboratory Technician
- Motor Vehicle Repair
- Administrative Studies
- Office Education
- Computer Skills
- Prospector Training
- Aircraft Maintenance Refresher
- Hospitality Industry/Management
- Welding
- Carpentry
- Small Motor Repair
- Life Skills

and several others.

The first six programs generally run from September to June while the remainder are three to twelve week courses.

8.4 RECREATION FACILITIES

One of the focal recreation facilities in Weyakwin is Mochikun Hall. The hall is a 715 square metre (7700 square foot) building which contains a gymnasium, an office for the hamlet Council, a games room, kitchen, admission booth, two washrooms, two shower rooms, and two storage rooms. It was officially opened on February 23, 1979 (pers. comm. Corrina Nelson 1984). The hall serves several purposes. It provides a place for entertainment such as bingos on Wednesday night, dances, suppers and games. It is also used for school functions and gym classes and meetings.

Other recreation facilities in Weyakwin include a lighted outdoor skating rink and two softball diamonds. Both facilities are located in the school grounds. There is a playground for school children immediately south of the school. The sports enjoyed by Weyakwin residents reflects the type of facilities available. Skating, softball and volleyball are commonly played. When the residents were asked if additional sports facilities were necessary 53% said yes and 47% said no. Some suggestions for additional sports facilities included a roller skating rink, covered skating rink, curling rink, tennis courts and pool room. There was generally a positive response for the establishment of a youth centre (69% of the residents who responded to the questionnaire). This would indicate that there may be a problem with inactivity amongst the youths of the hamlet.

8.5 CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Several clubs exist in Weyakwin although the participation rate in each is generally low. Sports clubs include a softball and hockey club. There is also a Recreation Club which organizes dances, tournaments and other community functions. The Anglican Church Women's Club, Services To The Elderly Organization, Community College Committee, Women's Auxillary, School Board and Co-Op Board comprise the remainder of the organizations. Suggestions for additional clubs included Boy Scouts and Girl Guides clubs, 4-H and canoe club. A family group organization and jogging club were other less popular suggestions.

The initiation of such clubs would require several energetic and responsible people who would be willing to devote time and energy to youth oriented projects. Theoretically, some of these clubs could help to minimize youth apathy and boredom that occasionally results in mischief.

8.6 RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

The main religious denomination in Weyakwin is Anglican. The Anglican church is located at the northern most extent of the hamlet near the river. A small cemetery is located adjacent to the church.

The church was originally built at Molanosa. It was moved by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan in 1975 from Molanosa to its present site in Weyakwin. A minister comes from Montreal Lake Indian Reserve every second Sunday to give a service. He also is present at weddings or funerals. On other special occasions a La Ronge minister may come to Weyakwin for services.

The church is presently being enlarged by the addition of a chisum log entrance area.

The Anglican Church women are active in Weyakwin. They do charity work and help maintain the church.

8.7 POLICE PROTECTION

The hamlet of Weyakwin is policed by the Waskesiu Detachment of the RCMP. Five police officers, on a rotational shift, are responsible for the hamlet and the rural area surrounding it. The major problems in the area of Weyakwin are break and enter, thefts and assaults. The following is a table of the types of crimes committed in Weyakwin in 1982 and 1983.

Table 8.7-1 Crimes Committed In Weyakwin In 1982 And 1983.

	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED	
TYPES OF OFFENCES	1983	1982
Break, Enter and Theft	20	20
Wilful Damage	9	-
Assaults	9	5
Other Criminal Code	18	11
Total Offences	56	36

8.8 FIRE PROTECTION

Weyakwin has a new fire hall as of 1983. It is complete with a 28,000 GVW ULC Approved Class "A" fire truck and a good supply of essential firefighting equipment. A volunteer fire brigade consists of the fire chief and seven volunteer firefighters from the Weyakwin hamlet (hamlet files). The fire truck holds 750 gallons of water and in addition to local hamlet fires, is used at strategic locations when forest fires break in the area (pers. comm. Rick Goett, May 1984. Weyakwin Resource Officer).

There is also a fire cache located on lot 3, block 1 adjacent to the Resource Officer's residence. It is used for storing forest fire equipment and food for firefighters. Eight squad workers are hired by the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources to be on hand for fighting forest fires. These men are part of a R.I.A.C.T. team (Rapid Initial Attack Concept Team). These teams are called into action when forest fires are identified in the region. A quonset on the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources site in Weyakwin stores backpacks, hand tools, pumper trailers and hoses that can be transported quickly to disaster areas. If a fire is located in the Weyakwin area, a Resource Officer contacts La Ronge to arrange for aerial support and the team moves into action both from the ground and from the air (pers. comm. Rick Goett, 1984).

Fire protection in Weyakwin is essential to the welfare of the community and its surroundings. The past experience of the sawmill fire and the Weyakwin burn west of Highway #2 give residents a respect for this natural danger and a need for solid fire protection.

8.9 ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Dental Care

In response to the observed need for dental care for Weyakwin adults, the Community Health worker should contact the travelling dentist to see what kind of arrangements could be made for him to schedule visits in Weyakwin on his way to or from La Ronge.

Education

Several individuals expressed concern for the quality of education given to Weyakwin students. If there is enough interest, a committee could approach the Northern Light School Division on this topic.

The Weyakwin Community College Branch should also attempt to satisfy the requests for upgrading and technical training expressed by the Weyakwin residents in the Community Planning Survey.

Recreation Facilities

Based on the Community Planning Survey, possibilities for future recreation projects could include a covered skating rink, a curling rink and tennis courts. Pool tables are available in Mochikun Hall but they are in need of repair due to vandalism. The Council should investigate the possibility of giving one or several people the responsibility of supervising the pool room several afternoons and/or evenings a week once the tables are repaired.

Clubs and Organizations

Several clubs and organizations could be beneficial to the Weyakwin community. Promotion of such clubs should be undertaken by the Council, responsible hamlet teachers and residents. Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and 4-H should be initially considered. For assistance in setting up 4-H programs, interested individuals should contact Mr. Doug Horner in La Ronge (ph. 425-4222) or Mr. Cyril La Forge in Prince Albert (ph. 922-9770). These individuals are responsible for the Native 4-H program while Ms. Rene Beck could be contacted concerning other 4-H programs (ph. 873-2693). These individuals will assist in organizing the club and providing material for meetings. The Native 4-H program may also provide a start-up grant for new clubs.

Vandalism

The Council should contact the RCMP detachment at Waskesiu Lake regarding recommendations to reduce vandalism. Perhaps an RCMP member could visit the school or the hamlet once a month and talk to the young people. New clubs and organizations may possibly reduce the vandalism problem.

9.0 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is twofold:

- to present and analyze past demographic trends for the hamlet of Weyakwin; and
- to present the hamlet of Weyakwin's population projections for the future planning of the community.

Current population estimates and population projections are necessary since they serve as guidelines in assessing the adequacy of municipal services, housing and servicing from the present, into the future. For example, designing for services with too small an anticipated population increase over time, could in the case of some communities restrict the potential for population and economic growth and ultimately lead to a "hurry up" program to expand the municipal infrastructure. Overestimates of population growth on the other hand could produce unnecessary capital expenditures.

Within this chapter a number of population characteristics for which information was collected, is discussed. Definitions of individual population characteristics and how they are calculated have also been presented.

9.2 POPULATION CHANGE

Weyakwin's current population, according to Saskatchewan Health Covered population for June 1984, is 180. In the period between 1974 and 1984, Weyakwin experienced an absolute population decrease of 13 people. In relative terms this absolute loss in population amounts to a 6.7% decline in population over the last decade.

Over the last ten years Weyakwin has experienced fairly significant population fluctuations for a community of this size. The fluctuations appear to be closely linked with in-migration and out-migration associated with the general lack of employment opportunities in Weyakwin and area. Table 9.2-1 presents Weyakwin's change in population in the period between 1974 to 1984 while Figure 9.2-1 illustrates these fluctuations graphically.

Table 9.2-1 Weyakwin's Population Change, 1974 - 1984.

YEAR	POPULATION SIZE	ANNUAL ABSOLUTE CHANGE	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE
1974	193	-8	-4.0
1975	176	-17	-8.8
1976	196	+20	+11.4
1977	194	-2	-1.0
1978	216	+22	+11.3
1979	204	-12	-5.6
1980	217	+13	+6.4
1981	189	-28	-12.9
1982	194	+5	+2.6
1983	166	-28	-14.4
1984	180	+12	+8.4

Source: Saskatchewan Health, Hospital Services Plan. Covered Population 1974-1984. Regina

These figures differ from those estimated by the hamlet however based on the 1984 figure of 180 people appears to be quite accurate. In order to obtain consistant information on population perhaps the hamlet should negotiate an agreement with Urban Affairs in Prince Albert that will allow the hamlet to take a population census in the hamlet each year.

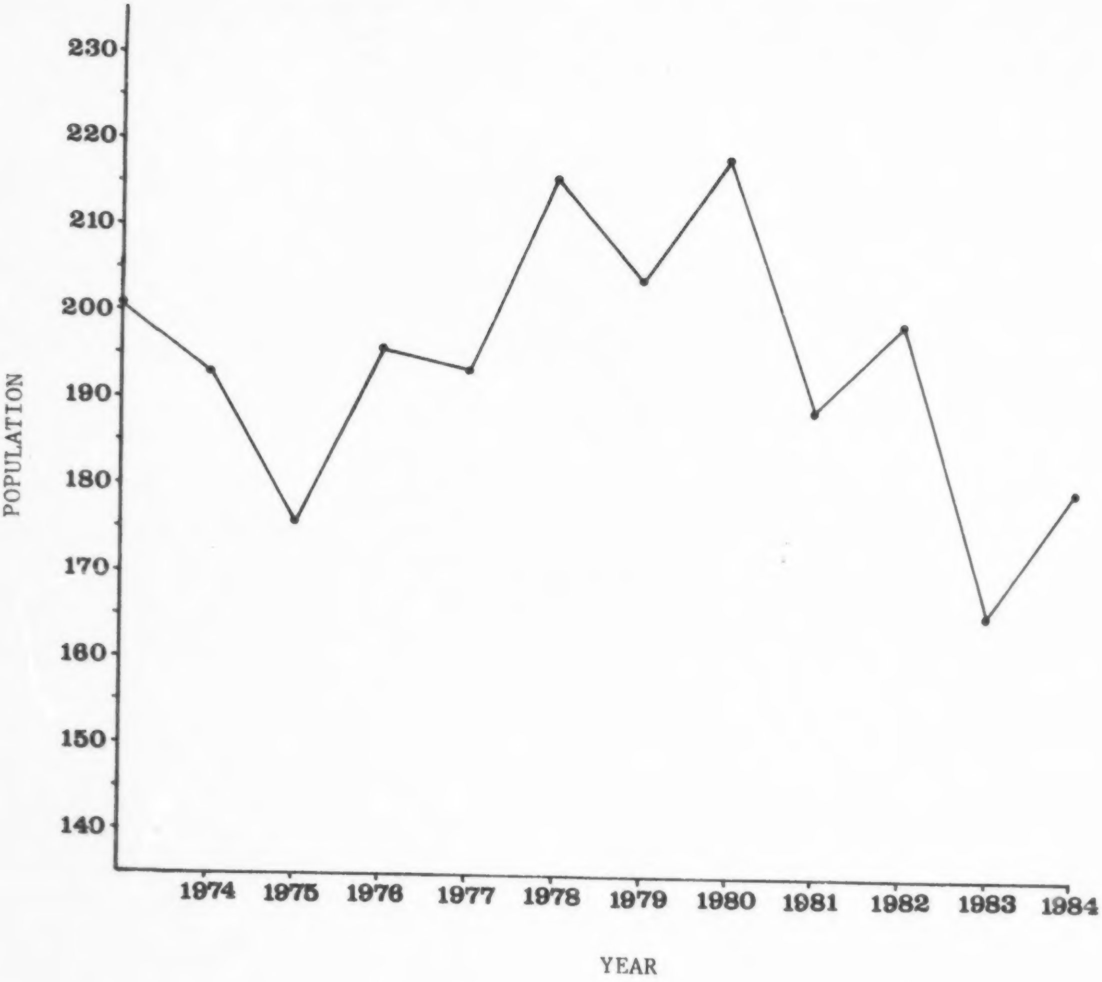
9.3 AGE/SEX DISTRIBUTION

The 1984 and 1974 age and sex distribution of Weyakwin is shown in Figures 9.3-1 and 9.3-2. Generally speaking both figures are pyramidal-shaped which is characteristic of a younger population.

9.3.1 AGE

A population is considered old or young depending upon the proportion of people at different ages. In general, a population with more than about 35% of its people under the age of 15 is "young" and a population with more than about 10% of its people aged 65 or older can be considered "old" (J.R. Weeks, 1978). In 1984, 35.5% of the Weyakwin population was under the age of 15 compared with 48.2% in 1974.

FIGURE 9.2-1 Population Change In Weyakwin Between 1974 And 1984.



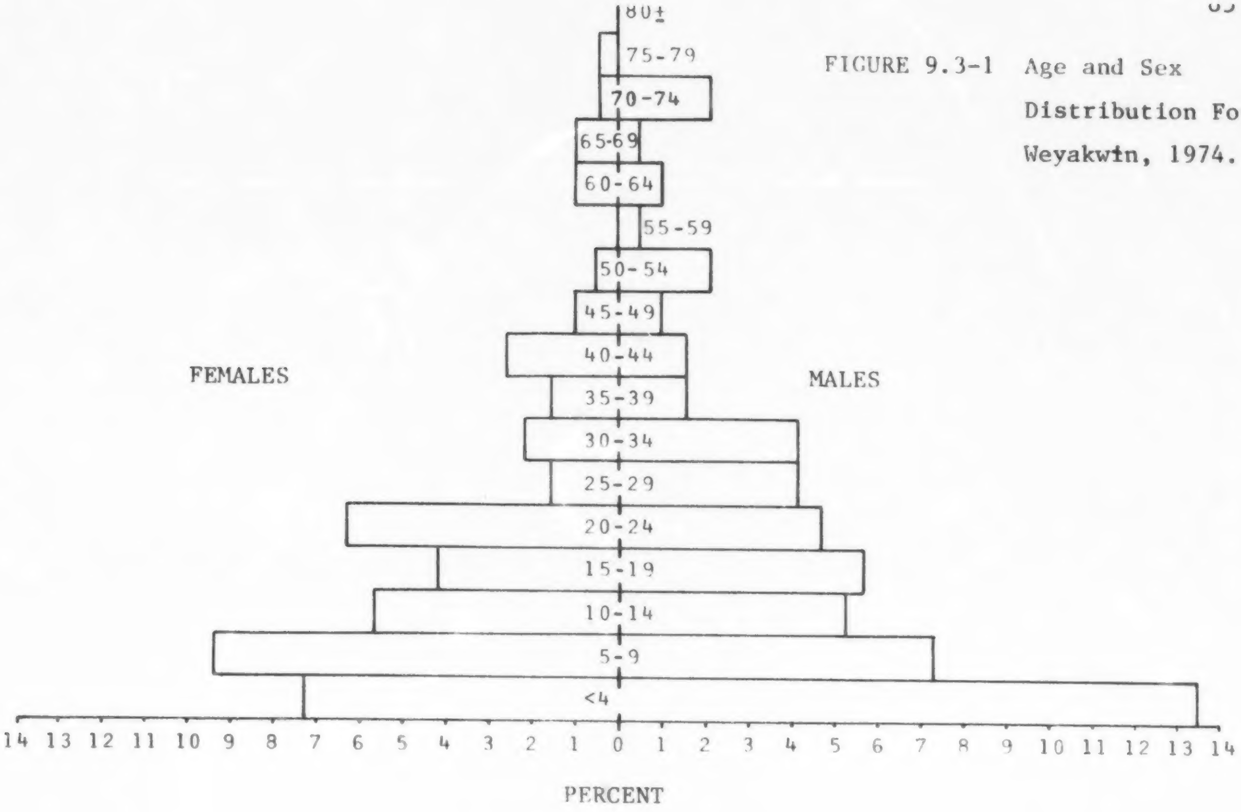


FIGURE 9.3-1 Age and Sex Distribution For Weyakwin, 1974.

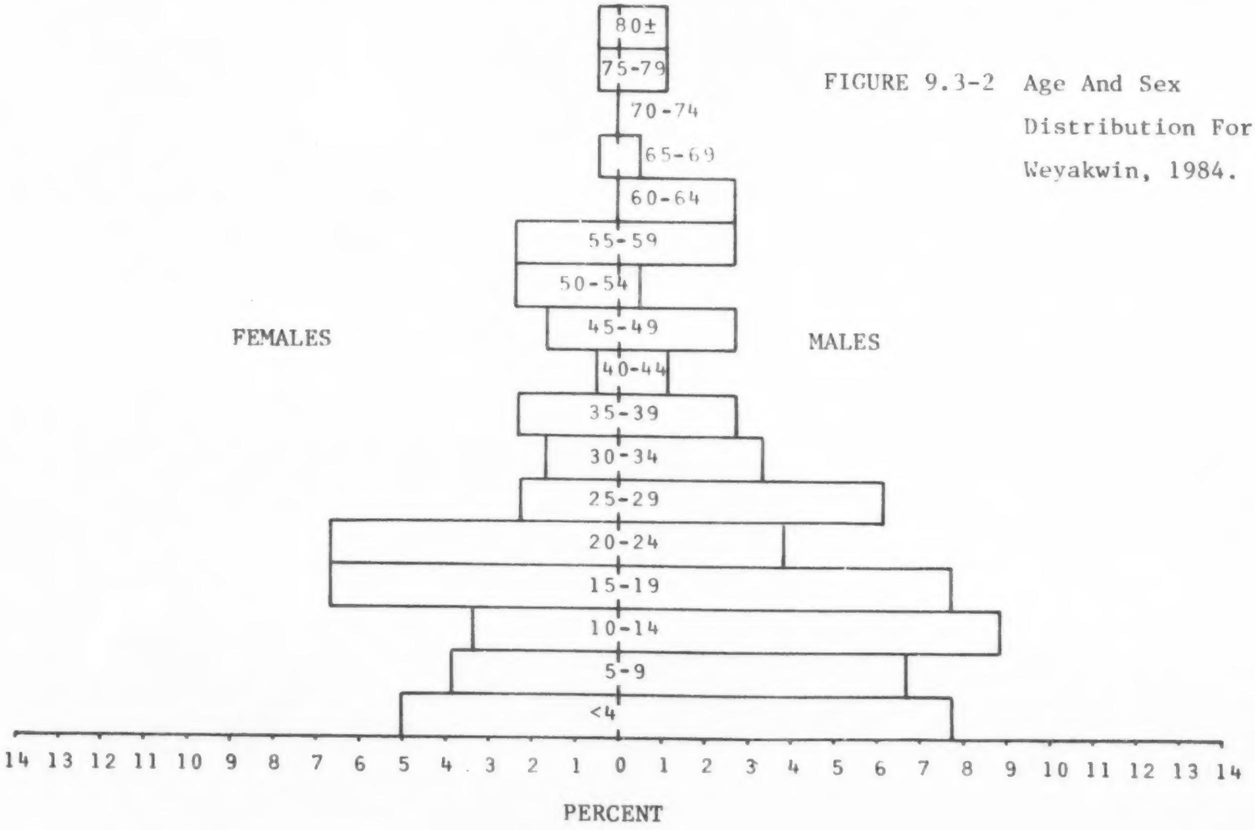


FIGURE 9.3-2 Age And Sex Distribution For Weyakwin, 1984.

The overall provincial proportion of people for the under the age of 15 years was 24.2% in 1984. The proportion of people 65 years and older within Weyakwin is 4.4% in 1984 compared with 4.7% in 1974. The overall provincial proportion of people over 65 years was 12.1 in 1984.

9.3.2 SEX

It is a common assumption that there are the same number of males and females at each group--actually this is rarely the case. In Weyakwin the sex ratio*-the ratio of males to females is 1.5 in 1984 or 150 males for every 100 females. The provincial proportion in 1984 is 1.0. The greater proportion of males in Weyakwin is due to the greater outmigration of females than males and differences in fertility (ie. more boys born than girls to partially compensate for the higher male death rates). Mortality is also likely to be somewhat responsible for the sex inequalities because at every age males have higher death rates than females.

9.4 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

9.4.1 INTRODUCTION

In order to evaluate future population activity, and its impact on expected growth patterns, it is essential to conduct future population projections. In particular, it is necessary to examine the magnitude of future expected population change, for it is these changes which largely determine overall future growth activity and services (such as schools, housing, recreational facilities and municipal services) of a particular community.

The purpose of this section is to predict future population and labor force levels for the period from 1985 to 1990 inclusive. The method employed in preparing the projections was a "simultaneous equation econometric model of population". Since the model is complex details regarding its development have not been included in this report.

$$* \text{ proportion of males} = \frac{\text{number of males}}{\text{total number of females}}$$

9.4.2 FUTURE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The population projections for the hamlet of Weyakwin are presented in Table 9.4-1. The medium scenario is considered the best estimate or more likely to occur. The population projections are given for the period between 1985 and 1990. It is important to note that errors of prediction are inevitable and that it is almost impossible to describe the factors governing population growth into the future.

Table 9.4-1 Population Projection 1985-90, Weyakwin.

PROJECTION YEARS	OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO[1] Population	MEDIUM SCENARIO[2] Population	PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO[3] Population
1985	188	184	178
1986	196	187	175
1987	204	191	173
1988	213	195	171
1989	222	199	169
1990	230	202	167

1. Population projection given a 6% annual increase in the labor force, *ceteris paribus*.
2. Population projection given a 2% annual increase in the labor force, *ceteris paribus*.
3. Population projection given a 2% annual decline in the labor force, *ceteris paribus*.

NOTE: 1) Each of the above projections are rounded off to the nearest number.
2) Details regarding the Population Projections Model are available through ICL Interplan Consultants Ltd.

Source: The population projections were calculated from historical population statistics from Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan as well as expenditure and tenure data from Extension Services Branch, Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

By 1990 the population is expected to be approximately 202. Although some years may show population increases greater than those illustrated in Table 9.4-1 it is also reasonable to assume that in other years population decreases could also be quite significant. Past population trends as discussed in Section 9.2 reaffirm this argument.

Beyond the five year scenario it is very difficult to reliably estimate the growth rate for a hamlet the size of Weyakwin. This problem arises from the incomplete and short term historical population statistics and the instability of the hamlet due to its small economic base. As a result, a long term population growth projection offers an extremely high degree of error and can be helpful only as a very general tool for long term planning. The estimated fifteen year population projection for Weyakwin is outlined in Table 9.4-2 and is based on the best-case scenario of 2% increase in labour force for the first five years, after which the increase is estimated to be slightly lower to maintain a conservative projection.

Table 9.4-2 Population Projection 1984-1999, Weyakwin.

PROJECTION YEAR	POPULATION
1984	180
1985	184
1986	187
1987	191
1988	195
1989	199
1990	202
1991	205
1992	208
1993	211
1994	214
1995	216
1996	218
1997	221
1998	223
1999	225

10.0 ECONOMIC BASE

10.1 PRIMARY INDUSTRY

Primary industry is a significant part of the Weyakwin economy. Forestry provides wage incomes for a number of families while fishing and trapping supplement several individuals' income. These three activities are the main forms of primary industry in the area. This section discusses these industries and their relative importance to Weyakwin residents.

10.1.1 FORESTRY

10.1.1.1 Northern Forest Operations

The Weyakwin chisum mill and lumber mill operation represents the major industry in Weyakwin. The mills are owned by Northern Forest Operations, a division of the Saskatchewan government.

The sawmill operation has an allocation of 4000 to 6000 cords of softwood per year. The allocation has never been completely utilized. A definite allocation for hardwoods does not exist because of the great abundance of poplar in north central Saskatchewan and the low demand for hardwoods by the large pulp companies in the past (pers. comm. F. Flavelle, June 1984, Manager Regional Operations, Forestry Division). Because poplar is used in both mills at Weyakwin, the logging contractors have cut stands from arbitrary locations starting initially near Weyakwin and eventually going further afield as the local resources are depleted. A logging contractor from a northern community harvests the logs for the Northern Forest Operations' La Ronge and Weyakwin mills. Approximately one month each year is dedicated to logging for the Weyakwin mill.

Two factors may change the existing hardwood logging agreement. Firstly, the Prince Albert Pulp Co. has started experimenting with poplar as a special type of lumber product. Because P.A.P.C.O. leases the large area surrounding

Weyakwin, some of the timber that could potentially go to the Weyakwin mill may instead be logged by P.A.P.C.O. Mr. F. Flavelle, in charge of Forestry Division Operations in Prince Albert, indicates that some agreement will have to be made with P.A.P.C.O. concerning future timber for the Weyakwin mill.

Secondly, the existing timber agreements made by P.A.P.C.O. and Meadow Lake Lumber Co. are being renegotiated this year by a consultant hired by the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources. According to Walter Bailey (Department Forestry, Forest Management) the consultant may recommend that allocations be removed because timber volumes at present are not sufficient to meet the demands of the existing mills. Although these allocations will deal predominantly with softwoods this may have an impact on future development and expansion of the mill operation. Mr. Christian Nelson has stated that Weyakwin would like to use more softwood species in the mill operation, but have used very little to date. Expansion into softwood while keeping the hardwood chisum operation could mean a longer operating period for the mills and consequently longer employment for mill workers. Currently, the chisum mill and recently built sawmill are open from approximately May to October annually (pers. comm. Eugene Kimbley, June 1984, Manager Northern Forest Operations).

Sales and Market

Table 10.1-1 presents the total sales from the chisum log mill in 1982 and 1983.

Table 10.1-1 Total Sales Of Hardwood Lumber At The Weyakwin Chisum Mill In 1982 And 1983.

HARDWOOD DESCRIPTION	REVENUES 1982*	1983**
All 10" Poplar	$59,393.30	$51,525.30
All 8" Poplar	$ 6,968.00	$39,339.95
Rustic Logs	$ 8,667.00	--
Old Chisum Logs	--	$ 2,900.00
Miscellaneous Log Sales	$ 9,615.00	$ 4,662.00
Total	$84,643.30	$98,427.25

* 1982 year extended from April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983.

** 1983 year extended from April 1, 1983 to December 31, 1983.

Source: Personal Communication, Eugene Kimbley, Manager, Northern Saskatchewan Forest Operations, Prince Albert. 1984.

According to Mr. Kimbley, Manager of Northern Forest Operations, chisum logs are sold to "Dealer Builders" who in turn sell home packages to interested customers. A manual called Mistic Log Homes accompanies the pre-cut log packages. This booklet outlines the procedures for constructing a chisum home. Owners can create their own design and floor plan as long as it is compatible with the chisum system of construction. Northern Forest Operations does the marketing for these homes and "Dealer Builders" are located in Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina and Melfort. Approximately 70 - 80% of the chisum logs are sold for recreational cabins, approximately 15% are used for residential homes, sheds, garages and Department of Parks and Renewable Resources ice houses. The remainder is often used for commercial or institutional buildings (Eugene Kimbley, 1984, Manager Forest Operations, Northern Saskatchewan).

There has been some concern expressed by Weyakwin residents that the marketing of chisum logs and buildings is not overly aggressive. Consequently the sale of chisum buildings may not be as high as it could potentially be under a more aggressive promotion program. This affects the chisum mill which operates at full capacity only when there are orders coming in. More orders could necessitate expansion of the existing operation which would create jobs.

Marketing for the dimensional lumber from Weyakwin sawmill is done by Saskatchewan Forest Products. The lumber is sent to retail and wholesale lumber yards throughout the province.

Employment and Wages

The chisum mill employs eight people between May and October. The sawmill which opened May 22, 1984, employs an additional two people making a total of ten seasonal positions for Weyakwin residents. Seven of these are full-time seasonal staff and two are floating employees who work only when called upon. The foreman works year round. In addition, the logging contractor generally employs at least two people from Weyakwin. According to Mr. Eugene Kimbley, the average income for most mill workers is $10.50 per hour. The pay scale ranges from about $10.30 for lumber pilers to $13.00 per hour for millrights. Shifts are the conventional eight hours per day, five days a week.

0.1.1.2 Private Logging Companies

Two private logging companies are owned and operated by Weyakwin residents. One is Nelson Logging and the other Weyakwin Logging. Both companies are generally involved in logging for Prince Albert Pulp Co. Nelson Logging employs nine people on a temporary basis when there are contracts to fill. Four to five of these individuals are from Weyakwin. Weyakwin Logging employs three people from Weyakwin on a temporary basis. Again these people are hired when there are contracts to fill.

10.1.2 TRAPPING

Trapping represents a small portion of the economic activity in Weyakwin. Nevertheless, at least twenty-one people were involved in trapping in 1981 and 1982.

Weyakwin trappers generally utilize conservation areas P4 - Weyakwin Lake North and P 69 - Montreal Lake West. Table 10.1-2 presents the total catch from each of these conservation zones and Figure 10.1-1 shows the locations of these conservation zones.

Table 10.1-2 Number Of Furs And Value By Fur Conservation Zone.

Conservation	Beaver	Coyote	Fisher	Fox	Lynx	Martin	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Squirrel	Weasel	Other	Total
1982-83													
P4													
Number	135	9	125	32	32	7	67	199	9	635	74	-	1324
Value ($)	1918	405	14853	1565	8433	215	1692	596	300	814	122	-	30913
P69													
Number	99	16	110	36	55	11	74	199	21	207	57	12	1597
Value ($)	1446	680	12760	1640	15630	313	1971	581	792	1047	94	905	37859
1981-82													
P4													
Number	108	30	90	38	16	5	105	203	13	559	60	1 bear	1228
Value ($)	2106	2035	9450	2578	4967	165	3358	704	593	663	75	23	26717
P69													
Number	134	48	104	48	43	9	100	387	4	832	70	5	1784
Value ($)	2496	2763	10192	2690	11591	239	3234	1134	202	1227	79	620	36467

Source: Personal Communication, Mr. G. Goett, June 1984. Weyakwin Resource Officer.

Statistics are not available for the total value of furs trapped by Weyakwin residents. However, an approximate figure can be calculated by using the following equation:

> Total value of furs caught by Weyakwin residents = Total value for the conservation zone ÷ number of trappers in conservation zone x number of Weyakwin trappers
>
> For example: In 1982-83 the approximate value trapped by Weyakin trappers would be $\frac{\$30915}{43} \times 21 = \$15098.02$

FIGURE 10.1-1 Northern Fur Conservation Areas Near Weyakwin.

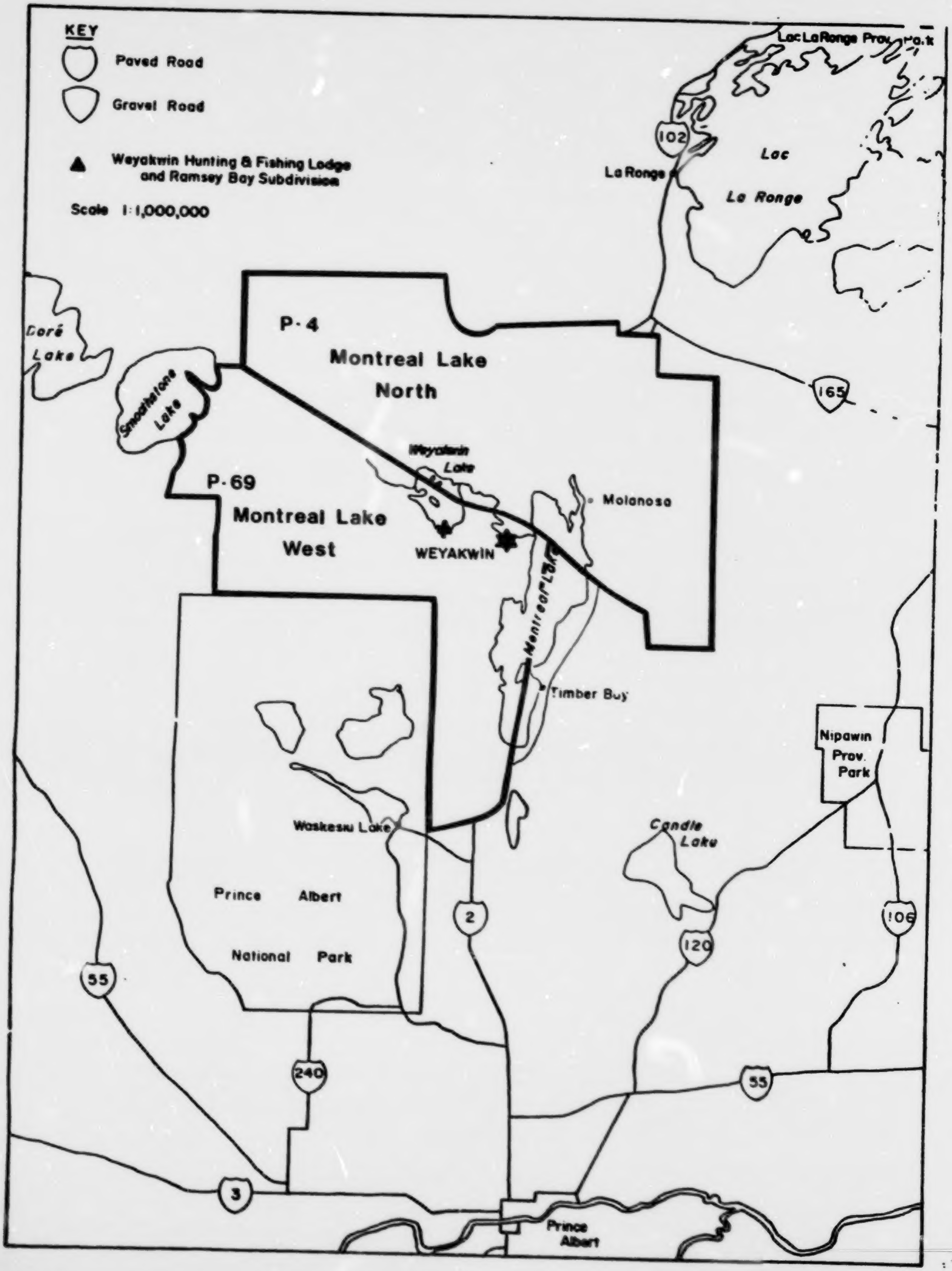


Table 10.1-2 presents the approximate revenue earned by all Weyakwin trappers and by individual trappers for the past two trapping seasons. According to the Weyakwin Resource Officer, Mr. Rick Goett, these statistics are about average based on his knowledge of the previous trapping seasons.

Table 10.1-3 Cash Value Figures For Trappers Of The Weyakwin Area, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Year	Conservation Area	Total Value	Total No. of Trappers	No. of Weyakwin Trappers	Average Value Per Trapper	Total Earned By Weyakwin Residents
1982-83	P4	$30913	43	21	$718.91	$15097.11
1982-83	P69	$37859	45	4	$841.31	$ 3365.24
1981-82	P4	$26717	43	23	$621.33	$14290.49
1981-82	P69	$36467	44	4	$828.80	$ 3315.18

Source: Personal Communication, Mr. G. Goett, June 1984. Weyakwin Resource Officer.

From Table 10.1-3, it is apparent that between $600 and $850 is the average value received yearly through trapping in Weyakwin. Considering the average income for males in Northern Saskatchewan (Census Division 18) is $13,029 (Census of Canada, 1981), trapping revenues represents approximately 6% of the average income of trappers (assuming most trappers are male). This is a very small portion of income and indicates that trapping is not carried on as a primary source of income. It is nevertheless important, not only as a monetary supplement, but also because it represents a winter activity in a community that is oriented toward summer employment. This can therefore be a mental and physical stimulant during an otherwise long, largely inactive winter. It also strengthens the link with the community's traditional way of life.

Most trappers in Weyakwin tend to trap from mid-October until Christmas and then again in early spring, however, dedicated trappers often trap all winter. They generally have several initial expenses such as a snowmobile, traps, and other miscellaneous equipment amounting to approximately $3200 and a gas supply which varies with each individual (pers. comm. R. Goett, June 1984).

0.1.3 COMMERCIAL FISHING

Most of the commercial fishing carried out by Weyakwin residents is done on Montreal and Weyakwin Lakes. Fishing is carried out from Summer until Autumn. Only about three individuals continue fishing after freeze up (pers. comm. Rick Goett, June 1984, Resource Conservation Officer).

An ice house and fish packing shed are located at Montreal Lake east of the hamlet. Usually fish are brought to shore on ice and are then repacked in ice at the fish packing shed and transported to La Ronge immediately. This year, however, commercial fishing will probably be minimal as Weyakwin fishermen failed to put up ice in the winter of 1983-84.

The total production and approximate value from commercial fishing is outlined in Table 10.1-4 for the 1982 and 1983 seasons. These statistics are based on the following prices:

Whitefish - 35¢/kg (16¢/lb)
Walleye - $1.52/kg (69¢/lb)
Pike - 82¢/kg (37¢/lb)

Table 10.1-4 Production And Value Of Fish Caught By Weyakwin Fishermen.*

YEAR	WHITEFISH	WALLEYE	PIKE	TOTAL
1982-83*				
Production	20,614 kg (45,445 lb)	3,341 kg (7,365 lb)	3,154 kg (6,953 lb)	27,109 kg (59,763 lb)
Approx. Value	$7,214.90	$5,078.32	$2,586.28	$14,879.50
1983-84*				
Production	8,610 kg (18,981 lb)	160 kg (353 lb)	663 kg (1,462 lb)	9,433 kg (20,796 lb)
Approx. Value	$3,013.50	$243.20	$543.66	$3,800.36

* During 1982-83 there were eleven fishermen compared with only five during 1983-84.

Source: Personal Communication, Mr. G. Goett, June 1984. Weyakwin Resource Officer

Four of the eleven fishermen licensed in the 1982-83 season received over $2000 for their catch. Most of the others received between $500 and $1000. The 1983-84 season suggests that the catches were much smaller. Two of the five fishermen earned between $1000 and $1300 a season. The rest brought in between $50 and $300. Considering the cost of fuel and the initial capital investment which is approximately six to seven thousand dollars (pers. comm. R. Goett, June 1984, Weyakwin Resource Officer) it would appear that several of the low production fishing operations are not monetarily feasible. For those experiencing significant catches the additional income could be an important supplement to their overall income. Fishing however could not be considered a single source of livelihood for any Weyakwin residents.

It is not likely that the 1984-85 commercial fishing at Weyakwin will be very productive since no ice was put up during 1984. Consequently Weyakwin fishermen wishing to fish in the 1984-85 season will have to buy ice from La Ronge. This is a considerable expense and may deter some fishermen from undertaking the 1984-85 season.

0.2 SECONDARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Secondary economic activity in Weyakwin falls into three sections: commercial activity, institutional and community oriented activity and government services. Details regarding these activities are presented below.

0.2.1 GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The major Provincial Government employer in Weyakwin is the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources. The employees at the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources resource office are responsible for resource management and protection throughout a large area surrounding the hamlet. Three full-time officers are employed at the Weyakwin office. All three reside in Weyakwin. There is also one full-time secretarial position and one seasonal conservation officer position. This latter position is often given to a Kelsey Institute student.

In addition, eight squad workers are employed by the Weyakwin Resource Office to fight fires between May and September. They work in the park and clean campgrounds when not occupied fighting fires. These persons are generally from Weyakwin, Montreal Lake Reserve and Sturgeon Lake. Based on the Community Planning Survey it is evident that three of these eight workers were from Weyakwin in 1984 however, according to local sources, approximately six Weyakwin individuals generally work as squad workers.

The hamlet government employs seven people year round. Only one of them however, is a full-time employee: the supervisor of sewer and water. The part-time personnel include: garbage collector, water and sewer assistant, janitor, recreation director and hamlet secretary.

The hamlet also hires one individual in the summer to cultivate and maintain the community garden.

The only Federal Government service in Weyakwin is the Post Office. The Post Office employs one permanent part-time postmistress.

0.2.2 INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

The Weyakwin School is the largest institutional employer in the community. Currently the school employs three full-time school teachers, a Cree instructor, and teacher's aide. All the school employees reside in Weyakwin (pers. comm. Corrina Nelson, 1984 and Community Planning Survey).

The Community Health Worker is employed on a part-time basis by the Department of Social Services. She provides an important service to residents of all ages. In addition, the Services To The Elderly is a social service organization that is responsible for assisting the elderly in Weyakwin. Currently, there are two persons employed in Weyakwin by the Department of Social Services to assist the elderly.

10.2.3 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

The only commercial enterprise in Weyakwin has been the former Mamawe Store located on Lot 1, Parcel 1 on Weyakwin Road. The building is a small wood frame structure that was once a home. This store was originally owned by Caroline and Pat Nelson until they sold it to the Local Co-operative Board in 1977. The residents of Weyakwin ran it as a Co-op after it was acquired. Unfortunately financial difficulty resulted in the store's bankruptcy and eventual closure on April 30, 1984. Since the Department of Tourism and Small Business held the mortgage for the store, they were left with the responsibility of finding a buyer.

According to Mr. Peter Mizanski (Tourism and Small Business, La Ronge) there were several problems associated with the store. First, Weyakwin residents did not support the store consistantly. Mr. Mizanski indicated that business would be good for several months, especially after rumors of the store's possible closure, but then people would loose interest and begin travelling to Prince Albert or La Ronge for grocery shopping. Eventually the store was used primarily by youths as a convenience store where they could buy chips or soft drinks. Secondly, the store had many outstanding bills created by people buying on credit. When outstanding bills were not paid on time financial problems were created. In 1982 the store wrote off approximately $10,000 of bad credit.

According to Mr. Mizanski the price and quantity of goods was adequate when the store first opened but got progressively poorer when bills went unpaid and the clientelle diminished. Finally when the mortgage could not be paid there was no other alternative but to close the store. It was taken over by Tourism and Small Business.

Since the closure of the store, residents of Weyakwin were asked several questions about their shopping habits. Responses to these questions are detailed in the Community Planning Survey, Appendix B. Almost half of the community goes to a larger centre (most go to Prince Albert, fewer to La Ronge) about twice a month. By far, the major reason for going there is to buy groceries. Other major activities included banking, medical visits and the purchasing of clothes. When asked if they would like to see more services in Weyakwin, almost all respondants answered positively and most indicated that a store was top priority followed by a laundromat. Most residents also indicated that they would visit Prince Albert or La Ronge much less if services were offered in Weyakwin.

Specific questions about the Mamawe Store were asked at the second public meeting (results are found in Appendix B). All people present said they shopped at the Mamawe Store when it was open but they thought that the variety and quantity of goods was poor. Several persons commented that goods were not always available, quantity buying for a large family was difficult, there was seldom enough money on hand at the store for cashing cheques, the space was too small, the building inadequate and that management did not handle the public well. It was apparent that if some or all of these aspects had been changed, residents at the meeting would have shopped at a Weyakwin store more frequently.

Tourism and Small Business advertised the sale of the store in the La Ronge area until May 31 but no reasonable offers were obtained. The store was then advertised in Saskatoon, Regina and other Saskatchewan cities. It was eventually purchased by a Saskatchewan merchant from Yellow Creek in August. The store opened December 1st, 1984.

0.3 EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Table 10.3-1 presents the approximate number of employees associated with various types of economic activity in Weyakwin.

Table 10.3-1 Number of Weyakwin Employees

	SEASONAL OR TEMPORARY		YEARLY		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	TOTAL
Primary					
Chisum/Sawmill	7	2	1		10
Logging Contractor	2				2
Nelson Logging	6				6
Danny Ross' Logging	3				3
Trapping*		21			21
Commercial Fishing*		8			8
Subtotal	18	31	1	0	50
Secondary					
Government Services	6	1	5	6	18
Institutional & Community Oriented Activity			7	1	8
Commercial					0
Subtotal	6	1	12	7	26
TOTAL	24	32	13	7	76

* number of individuals obtaining licenses in 1983-84

According to Table 10.3-1, 76 Weyakwin individuals are employed at some time during the year. This statistic varies greatly from that recorded in the Weyakwin Community Planning Study which suggested that only 39 of the 84 responding adults were employed (see Appendix B.1 question b2). The discrepancy rises from the trapping and commercial fishing statistics included in Table 10.3-1. Approximately 29 people are licensed for trapping and fishing according to the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources, however, only one individual answering the survey indicated he carried out these activities as a source of employment. This emphasized the fact that trapping and fishing are considered traditional past-times rather than types of employment.

When the 29 trappers and commercial fishermen are subtracted from Table 10.3-1 the approximate number of employed individuals drops to 47 which is very close to the survey results of 39. If one assumes that the number of adults (16 years and older) is approximately 108 (S.H.S.P. population Statistics, 1984), then the proportion of unemployed adults is approximately 56%. Assuming half of the female population do not work outside the home and prefer not to be employed, the unemployment rate can be more approximately calculated as 44%*. This is significantly high.

From Table 10.3-1 it is apparent that temporary employment is largely generated from forestry-related activities whereas full-time yearly employment is generated by government based employment.

0.4 INCOME

Very few Weyakwin families were willing to divulge their monthly income. Twelve of thirty-four households (or 35% of the households) responded to this question on the Community Planning Survey. From this information, however, it appears that most families make between $500 and $1500 per month. The mean family income is $1150 per month. This is quite low compared to the average provincial family income of $2120 per month (Canada Census, 1981) and is also slightly lower than the average family income for northern Saskatchewan, $1696 per month (Canada Census, 1981).

0.5 ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Operation

Operation of the chisum mill and sawmill makes up the major, primary and secondary industry in Weyakwin. Without these mills Weyakwin employment and related population would decrease substantially. It is therefore very important that the mills keep operating at the greatest capacity possible.

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* Calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total \# of Adults} - \text{Employed Adults}}{\text{Total \# of Adults} - (\text{\# of Females} \times .5)} = \text{Rough Unemployment Rate}$$

With this in mind the Council should approach the Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation in an effort to increase their advertizing campaign for chisum homes and cottages. One possible suggestion would be to build small chisum log replicas along prominent highways near Prince Albert, at Weyakwin and in the north industrial area of Saskatoon where potential cottagers might view them enroute to recreation lakes. In addition, television and newspaper advertisements in major centres could be increased in the spring of each year when individuals are contemplating cottage construction. Because the community has little control over the mill operation, it is important that community representatives ensure that the provincial governing body is aware of the importance of maximizing the mill's production, thereby increasing the amount and length of employment for Weyakwin residents.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing activity has decreased significantly in the past several years. Weyakwin is located in close proximity to Montreal Lake and Weyakwin Lake, two large water bodies suitable for commercial fishing. The hamlet is also favourably situated on the major highway between Prince Albert and La Ronge which provides good market access. For these reasons the commercial fishery industry should be examined very seriously. The Council should establish the present feasibility of commercial fishing in the area and investigate avenues for increasing this opportunity.

Future Industry

Weyakwin's economy is based largely on one industry. In order to establish a more stable economic base for the community, diversification into other types of industry is necessary. The Weyakwin Council should investigate potential types of industries that could be introduced in Weyakwin. A feasibility study should be undertaken to accomplish this task. With one well chosen additional industry, unemployment could be reduced substantially and a degree of economic stability realized.

Commercial Activity

Lot 1 on Block 1 is presently occupied by a commercial business. Future entrepreneurs should consider developing on the lot adjacent to Highway #2 on the south side of Weyakwin Road (Block E) as this site is close to the highway yet is also accessible by hamlet residents.

Lot 2 and 5, east of the store, could also be utilized for a commercial business which demands less highway visibility. A laundromat, for example, represents a need commonly voiced by the residents in the community survey. The feasibility of such a business should be studied before it is initiated as maintenance and initial investment is generally high and employment opportunities are minimal.

Individuals or groups interested in starting a business could inquire about grants through the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) which offers a special ARDA program. Saskatchewan Indian Arts and Craft Corporation also provides production and marketing information if a craft and gift business were considered feasible. There are several programs which are presently being organized to give assistance to entrepreneurs in Native communities. These include the Native Economic Development Fund and the Saskatchewan Native Economic Development Corporation which should be in place later in 1985. Interested individuals should contact Mr. Wayne MacKenzie or Mr. Tim Lowe at the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indian Society (ph. 1-800-667-5625) for information.

Potential Employment

One area of potential employment that exists near Weyakwin is the Weyakwin Hunting and Fishing Camp Ltd. on Weyakwin Lake. Mr. Stefanyshin indicated that he would be willing to hire up to three employees under a government summer employment program. This seasonal employment opportunity should be investigated.

11.0 FUTURE LAND USE

11.1 LAND USE ZONING

A zoning bylaw provides a means by which land can be allocated to certain special uses such that adjacent or different land uses do not conflict with each other. Land use zonation ultimately represents a plan for a well organized community which delineates the best possible use of land based on existing and potential community needs and characteristics.

The Weyakwin residents and Council members, expressed the need to identify land for commercial and industrial development. Such land uses should be separated from residential, institutional and recreation lands. A zoning bylaw is capable of accomplishing these objectives. The northern hamlet of Weyakwin is therefore encouraged to adopt a simplified zoning bylaw to implement the land policies discussed below in Section 11.2.

11.2 FUTURE LAND USE CONCEPT AND POLICY STATEMENTS

Issues and recommendations have been identified throughout this report. These are summarized below.

District Planning

- The Weyakwin Council should negotiate with Saskatchewan Urban Affairs and Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources to establish an informal framework for district planning.

Land Use

- The community should investigate markets for the produce grown in the community garden.

- The community should explore the prospect of placing a community camping/picnic area on a terrace adjacent the river.
- The Council should analyze the feasibility of developing an electrified campground adjacent to Montreal Lake.

Housing

- Vacant houses and empty lots should be infilled before expansion south of Mochikun Hall is initiated.
- The community should consider improving homes through proper insulation and energy saving techniques.
- A resource person from the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation should update residents on their responsibilities in terms of house payments.

Physical Services

- The community should consider relocating the lagoon if residential and industrial expansion is significant.
- Descriptive signs, both governmental and attractive non-governmental, should be placed on Highway #2 to advertise Weyakwin and the unique services and features in the area.

Community Services And Facilities

- The Community Health Worker should contact the travelling dentist to discuss the possibility of him visiting Weyakwin.
- A committee of concerned individuals should approach the School Board regarding the quality of education.

- The Community College Branch should continue to offer upgrading and technical training in the hamlet.
- Possibilities for future recreation facilities (based on responses from the Community Planning Survey) include a covered skating rink, curling rink and tennis courts.
- Clubs should be started to keep the young people interested and occupied.
- The Council should approach the RCMP regarding possible recommendations to reduce vandalism.

Economic Base

- The Council should approach the Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation in an effort to increase the advertising campaign for chisum homes and cottages.
- The Council should establish the feasibility of commercial fishing and investigate ways of increasing this opportunity.
- The Council should investigate potential types of industries that could be introduced in Weyakwin.
- The community should look into establishing commercial businesses adjacent Highway #2 and along Weyakwin Road.
- The Council should investigate the seasonal employment opportunity at the Weyakwin Hunting and Fishing Lodge.

A future land use map is illustrated in Figure 11.2-1 and a future design concept is illustrated in Figure 11.2-2. They are based on terrain analysis (J.D. Mollard Associates), existing land use, the needs of the community and

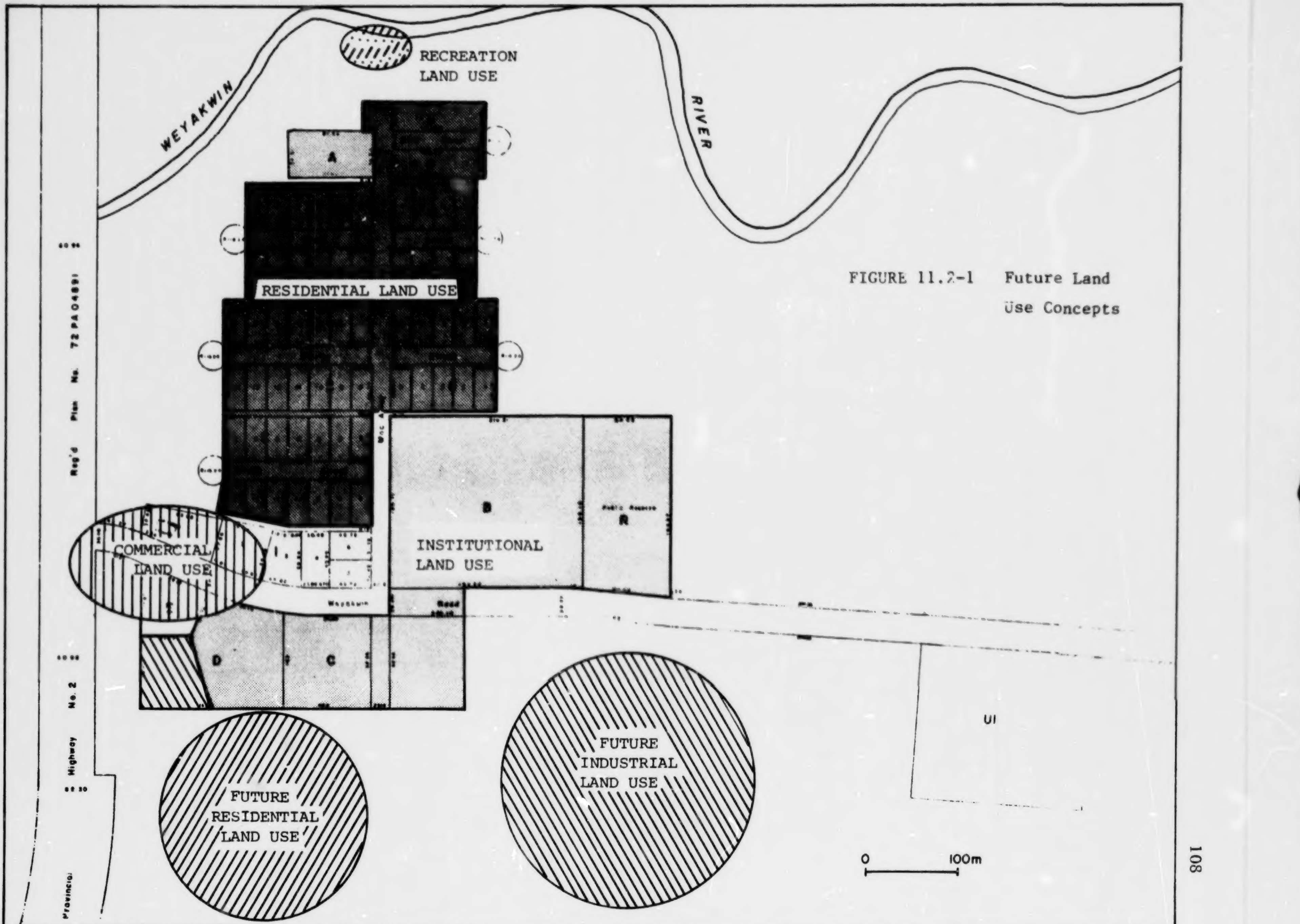

FIGURE 11.2-1 Future Land Use Concepts

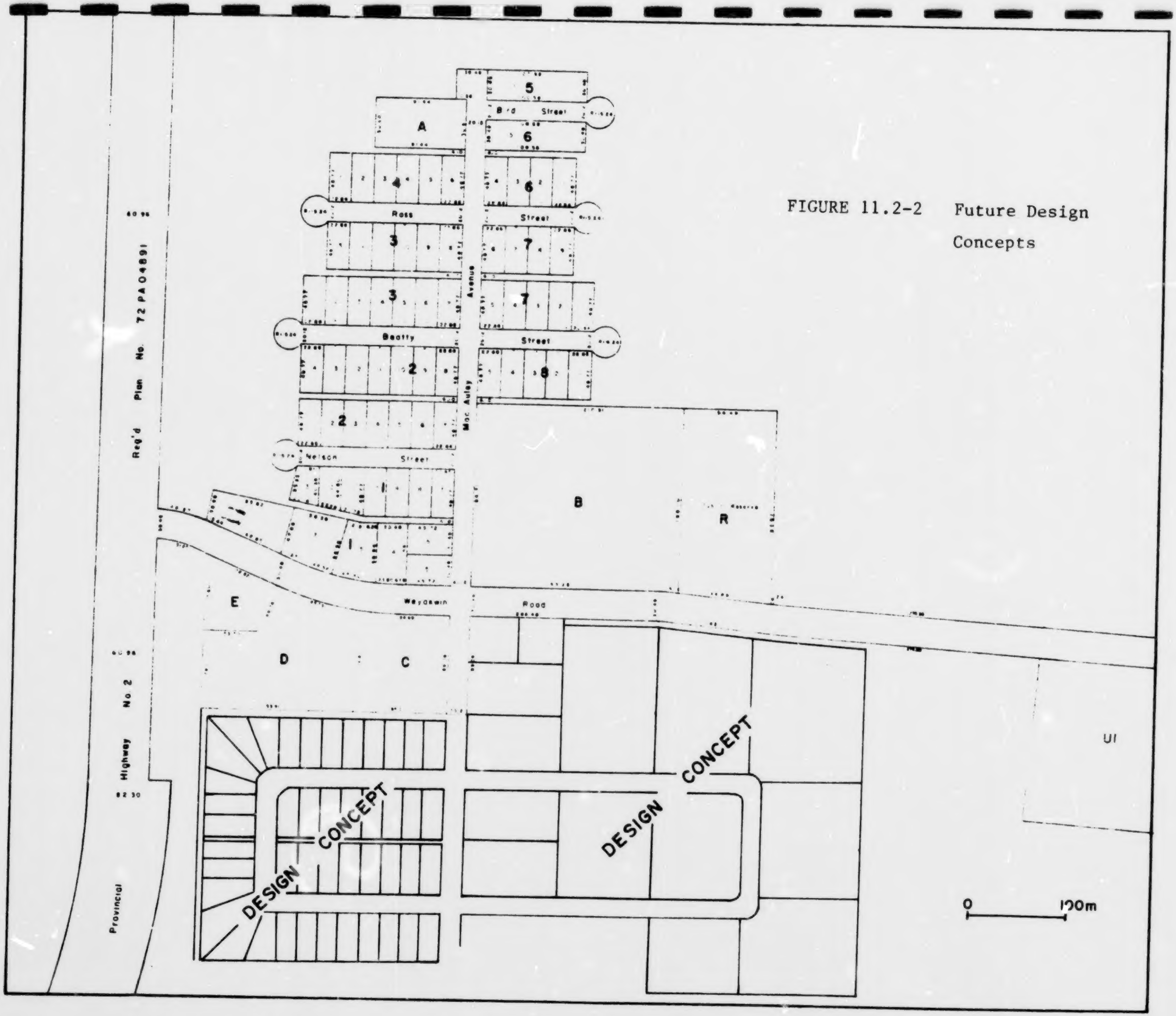
FIGURE 11.2-2 Future Design Concepts

the recommendations made throughout this report. The following land use policies are identified:

- A commercial node should be located adjacent to the highway right-of-way where the travelling public can be attracted. Specifically, Block 1, lot 1 and 2 and Parcel E could be utilized. Lot 5 of Block 1 could also be used for commercial expansion at some time. Council should consider policies to change the existing uses of Lots 3 and 4 (Block 1) to future commercial use.

- Future residential land should be located south of the Resource office and Mochikun Hall where building construction and public utilities can be easily accommodated. Based on population projections, residential expansion into this new area will not be necessary in the next fifteen years if the statistic of 4.7 persons per household continues. If the average number of persons per household is reduced, say to 3.5, expansion into this area will not be necessary until approximately 1991 as there are about 20 vacant houses and lots that could be utilized before new expansion is needed.

- New recreational/institutional buildings should be placed in the institutional node along or near Weyakwin Road so as to provide access to a variety of recreation pursuits. This area should be easily accessible in the long term by residents living both north and south of Weyakwin Road.

- New industries should be located in the area east of Mochikun Hall. There are no set environmental or health regulations concerning the distance between industrial areas and sewage lagoons so this expansion area would be acceptable, though possibly not recommended by provincial authorities. The Council may therefore, consider the relocation of the lagoon when future industrial expansion occurs.

- Summer recreation land use should be designated in two areas located close to the hamlet. One which is adjacent to the gravel pit could be reached on foot. The other, which is slightly farther away, could be reached via a walking trail along the river or by road in the future.

- The community garden is located a significant distance from the residential area of the hamlet. A garden could be utilized and accessed more easily if it were located closer to the built up portion of the hamlet. The Council should investigate, via soil tests, well-drained areas of till as alternative garden sites.

12.0 CAPITAL PROJECTS AND CURRENT MUNICIPAL FINANCES

The Northern Capital Grants Program provides financial and technical assistance to northern municipalities for the acquisition or construction of capital work, or the purchase of equipment. The program which runs from January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1987, provides grants up to $250 per capita plus a northern factor adjustment in the first two years of the program. Weyakwin is eligible to receive $87,256 over the five year period.

The Capital Projects submitted under the Northern Capital Grant Program by the Weyakwin Council is outlined in Table 12.0-1.

Table 12.0-1 Capital Projects Submitted Under Northern Capital Grants Program By The Weyakwin Council

		COST TO:		
YEAR	CAPITAL PROJECT	PROVINCE	COMMUNITY	TOTAL COST
1984	Install water heater in water treatment plant	2,680.76	298.87	2,979.63
	Purchase of grader	5,040.00	560.00	5,600.00
	Fence garbage disposal site	9,000.00	1.000.00	10,000.00
1985	Steel storage shed	24,300.00	2,700.00	27,000.00
	Develop community garden	9,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00
1986	Build curling rink	54,000.00	6,000.00	60,000.00
1987	(Fence storage compound and community garden)			
TOTAL		104,020.76	11,558.87	115,579.63

Past information on Weyakwin's financial situation was requested from La Ronge, Prince Albert and Saskatoon during the study however, this information was unavailable. Details, however, on the operating grant designated for the 1984-85 fiscal year (April 1, 1984 to March 1, 1985) was received from Mr. Cam Leitao of the Municipal Development Division in La Ronge. Weyakwin's operating grant for the 1984-85 fiscal year totals $90,691.04. The two components of this grant total $17,222.15 for the per capita component and $73,468.89 for the foundation component.

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APPENDIX A

Terms of Reference
Weyakwin Water And Distribution
Weyakwin Sewage Collection

Schedule "A"

Professional Community Planner
Saskatchewan
Registered
Member
No. 79

TERMS OF REFERENCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING STUDY
WEYAKWIN, SASKATCHEWAN

OCTOBER, 1983

PREFACE

Weyakwin is located close to the geographic center of Saskatchewan at Latitude 54° 26' and Longitude 105° 42'. The community is connected by Highway No. 2 to La Ronge which lies 93 kilometers to the north and to Prince Albert which is 142 kilometers to the south.

Weyakwin is a new community established in 1973 after the relocation of Highway No. 2 to the west side of Montreal Lake. The original community of Molanosa, situated on the east side of Montreal Lake, was experiencing a general decline due in part to a difficult location from a terrain and topographic point of view, to a decline in economic opportunity as a result of geographic isolation and to the fading possibility of power at a reasonable cost. The idea of relocating the community to obtain access and power along the new Highway No. 2 originated at the community level. In conjunction with Community Planning Branch, the present site of Weyakwin was selected and the townsite design was finalized. During 1973, the townsite was surveyed, construction of homes and a school occurred, and the community re-settled.

The site is adjacent to the highway and the Weyakwin River as well as being accessible to Montreal Lake on the east and Weyakwin Lake on the west. The area is well-drained and well-treed with a level to undulating terrain. The soil is composed of deltaic sand with gravel layers overlying silty sand to sandy clay till with boulders. Suitable expansion areas for the community are available.

Existing community facilities include the school, church, local store, D.P.R.R. Resources Office, Community Hall with Local Advisory Council Office, and firehall. Water and sewer services have been provided for the community. At Weyakwin Lake, 14 kilometers away, the resort subdivision of Ramsey Bay has been established.

For economic activities, the residents of Weyakwin have been involved in commercial fishing and forest extraction as well as the traditional pursuits of hunting and trapping. A unique enterprise adjacent to the community produces Chism-logs for house construction using poplar. This Chism mill combined with a conventional sawmill has provided an economic base for Weyakwin. During 1981, a forest fire burned and destroyed both these facilities and only the Chism mill has been reconstructed.

This sawmill closure has reduced the number of job opportunities and has been accompanied by a reduction in the community population. The 1980 Municipal Census lists the population of Weyakwin as 315. The recent out-migration has reduced this figure and left several homes in the community vacant. At this time, the population appears to have stabilized with potential for growth.

With the implementation of the new Northern Municipalities Act on October 1, 1983, Weyakwin is eligible to receive corporate status as a Northern Hamlet. This will involve changes for the present Local Advisory Council as it assumes new responsibilities. A new boundary has been established for Weyakwin, subject to local appeal, to enable the community to obtain corporate status.

With the foregoing in mind, a planning study is required to provide a professional assesement of the short and long range requirements of the Community. Based on these requirements and investigations of the environmental, social and economic factors relevant to the settlement, the study should recommend the best use of the land involved. The study will provide for the orderly growth of the community over the next five years and will serve as a guide helping to direct the future physical, social and economic development and improvement of the community.

REGIONAL SETTING

The study should provide general comments on the regional setting which includes the communities of La Ronge, Timber Bay and Prince Albert, the resort subdivision at Ramsey Bay, Indian Reserve No. 106 at Montreal Lake, and Prince Albert National Park (See Map #1).

PLANNING AREA

The planning area includes the area within the new community boundary and the immediate surrounding area (See Map #2). Detailed investigation and a proposed land use plan are required for the planning area in accordance with the following Requirements.

PLANNING STUDY REQUIREMENTS

1. The Planning Study should fulfill the following requirements:

    a) the report should be comprehensive, encompassing all parts of the community and all functional elements which affect physical development.

    b) the plan should provide for the growth of the community over the next 5 years while working in the context of a fifteen year time framework.

    c) the plan should be general, summarizing social and economic policies and community goals and relate them to physical design proposals.

    d) the plan should focus on physical development.

2. The Planning Study shall present information, analyze and report on the following:

    a) A brief history of the community.

    b) Physical and environmental characteristics - An overview Terrain Analysis of Weyakwin prepared by J.D. Mollard and Associates will be provided to the Consultant. This analysis, as well as information obtained from site visits and other sources will form the basis for developing a proposed land use plan for the community.

c) Demographic profile and population forecast. An analysis of past growth trends as well as a 15 year population projection is required.

d) Regional context - The study should provide a brief overview of the regional perspective.

e) Employment and economic development: The study shall include a review of the existing employment situation and investigate potential opportunities for additional employment. This area of concern is very important to all northern communities.

f) Housing: This shall include a survey of existing housing stock and a review of any problems. Alternative housing types should also be explored.

g) Social needs: The study will identify social needs and requirements including health services, educational and recreational facilities.

h) Land use needs and requirements: This is of prime importance to the study and shall include the following:

Residential - Areas should be identified for expansion with consideration given to economic servicing, desired densities, and land use compatibility.

Institutional - Areas should be set aside for expansion of institutional uses.

Commercial - Industrial - Additional lots for commercial and industrial use are required.

Recreation - Recreation is an important aspect of community life. Recommendations for additional facilities for recreational use are required.

i) Transportation - This shall include air, water and land transportation.

j) Municipal Services - consideration should be given to extension to the water and sewer system when formulating the future townsite expansion.

k) Major issues and special problems:

-economic development and employment.
-review of new community boundary.
-rehabilitation of vacant housing.
-proposed senior citizen housing.

l) Other issues which may arise in the course of the study.

3. Appropriate drawings and maps including an overall land use map should accompany the written descriptions in the report.

4. The report should contain a set of policy statements which will guide the future development and land use decisions of Council. These policies form an integral part of the planning report and should be formulated with the assistance of the L.A.C. as well as residents of the community.

5. A brief review and priorization of municipal projects over the study period should be made.

THE PLANNING CONSULTANT SHOULD

1. Work in close and continuous liaison with the Local Advisory Committee and the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will be formed of representatives from the L.A.C., residents of the community and the Community Planning Branch, D.N.S. A minimum of 5 meetings with the committee shall occur throughout the planning process.

2. Allow a period of time for public debate and discussion on the plan prior to printing the final document. There should be a full presentation of the proposed plan to all citizens of the community.

3. Include a description and explanation in the study of what it is and how it is to be used.

4. Complete a study that is understandable to the general public. It should be complete, self-explanatory, concise and easy to follow.

5. Make suggestions and recommendations about development and give planning advice on current land use issues.

6. Present all final plans in metric units and dimensions.

7. Present a preliminary land use plan to the LAC before final plan drawings have been completed.

OTHER

1. Cost: The cost of preparing the Planning Study will cover all professional time and expenses required by the Consultant to review the task and will not exceed $25,000.

2. Number of copies of report:

   -ten (10) preliminary copies
   -Sixty-five (65) final copies.

3. The plan preparation should be completed approximately 9 months from the date of commencement (July 31, 1984).

REFERENCE MATERIAL

1. Prior to the Consultant commencing work, the following will be available:

   -compiled plan of surveyed lots at scale of 1:2000 and 1:5000
   -contour mapping at scale of 1:2000 will be prepared
   -aerial photography: 1981 at scale of 1:15,000 and 1:5,000
   -photo enlargement: 1981 at scale of 1:5,000
   -land use map, 1982
   -land ownership list, 1983
   -population data
   -terrain analysis: "Weyakwin Area - Terrain Analysis and Selection and Rating of Alternative building site Areas" by J.D. Mollard and Assoc. Ltd., September, 1983.
   -sewer and water maps
   -Forest Inventory Maps and N.T.S. Maps

APPENDIX A

WEYAKWIN: WATER & DISTRIBUTION

Well #1	Depth:	37.5m
	Casing:	32m of 178mm O.D; 3m of bronze slot screen
	Pump:	Layne & Bowler type TF413 - 8 stages Capacity: 3.15L/S @ 38.1m TDH Motor: 3Hp, 230V, 1ph
Well #2	Depth:	35m
	Casing:	24m of 178 O.D; 4.6m of stainless screen
	Pump:	Berkley model 4CM9-3 Capacity: 3.79L/S @ 42.7m TDH Motor: 3Hp, 230V, 1ph
Raw Water Supply Line		120 m of 75mm sclair pipe
Water Treatment Plant	Filters:	Two layne general duty valve automatic gravity iron filters
	Chemicals:	Two Wallace & Tiernan series A-588 pumps 1) Chlorine 2) Fluoride *
	Reservoir:	170,000 litres
	Service Pumps:	P_1, P_2: Jacuzzi model 2DL1-S Capacity: 3.03L/S @ 30.5m TDH Motor: 2Hp, 230V, 1ph
	Circulating Pumps:	P_3, P_4: Jacuzzie 5DHL-S pumps Capacity: 3.15L/S @ 10.7m TDH Motor: 0.5Hp, 1800rpm, 115V, 1ph
	Standby Pumps:	Layne & Bowler type TF413 - 4 stages Capacity: 15.1L/S @54.9m TDH Motor: Amerillo model S-20 with 20Hp continental engine LPG fueled 1800rpm
Distribution	Mains:	100mm DI
	Services:	20mm copper with EL-10

Source: Northern Saskatchewan, Municipal Capital Programs Branch. Weyakwin File, October 1983. Prince Albert.

*According to local Weyakwin sources floride has never been added to Weyakwin's water supply.

WEYAKWIN: SEWAGE COLLECTION & TREATMENT

SPS #1	P , P : Gorman Rupp T3A3-B Capacity: 6.31L/S @ 9.1m TDH Motor: 3Hp, 1150rpm, 230V, 1ph
Forcemain	762m of 100mm polethylene
Lagoon	Treatment Cell (aerobic) Area: 0.3 ha Depth: 2.13m Secondary Cell Area: 0.3 ha Depth: 2.13m
Collection	Mains: 200mm VCT Services: 100mm VCT

Source: Northern Saskatchewan, Municipal Capital Programs Branch. Weyakwin File, October 1983. Prince Albert.

APPENDIX B

B-1: Weyakwin Community Planning Survey

B-2: Senior Citizen's Housing Survey

B-3: Survey For Senior Citizen's Complex And Day Care Centre

B-4: Weyakwin Community Planning Study Questionnaire

- Weyakwin Store

B-1: WEYAKWIN COMMUNITY PLANNING SURVEY

A community Planning Survey was carried out in Weyakwin between May 22 and May 31, 1984. It was a very important part of the planning study as it provided insight into the needs and ideas of the community and provided baseline information on population, education, housing, employment and shopping patterns.

The community liaison co-ordinator, Ms. Corrina Nelson, distributed the surveys to each household in Weyakwin and assisted individuals, when necessary, in answering the questions. The head of the household, either male or female, was to respond to each question based on his/her own background and the responses of his/her family.

The response rate was quite high. Thirty-four of the thirty-eight occupied households responded creating a response rate of 89%. Relevant responses are included in the text.

The responses to the Community Planning Survey are outlined in the following pages. The percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding errors.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Question 1: How many people live in this house?

One hundred forty-seven (147) residents were recorded.

Question 2: How many members of the household fall in each of the following age groups. (n=141)

AGE	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS	PERCENTAGE OF SURVEYED POPULATION (147)
0-4	19	13
5-9	18	13
10-14	14	10
15-19	20	14
20-24	15	11
25-29	11	8
30-34	9	6
35-39	5	4
40-44	2	1
45-49	6	4
50-54	5	4
55-59	5	4
60-64	3	2
65-69	3	2
70+	6	4

Question 3: How many members of the household are: Male ___ Female ___ (n=139)

	NUMBER OF SURVEYED RESIDENTS	PERCENTAGE OF SURVEYED RESIDENTS
Male	79	57
Female	60	43

Question 4: How many members of the household are: Adults (16 years and older) ___ Less than 16 years old ___ (n=145)

	NUMBER OF SURVEYED RESIDENTS	PERCENTAGE OF SURVEYED RESIDENTS
Adults	84	58
Under 16	61	42

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Question 1: How many adults in the household are: Employed ____ *Unemployed* ____

Of the 84 adults surveyed, 84 responded.

	NUMBER OF ADULT RESIDENTS	PERCENTAGE OF ADULT RESIDENTS
Employed	39	46
Unemployed (some of these could be students)	33	39
No Response	0	0
Unable to work*	12	14

* People 65 or over or crippled.

Question 2: If employed, what type of work do they do?

Of the 39 employed people, 35 responded.

	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS
Teacher	3	9
Resource Officer	2	6
Post Office	1	3
Clerical	2	6
Lumbermill	4	11
Trapping and Fishing	1	3
Housekeeper (STTE)	2	6
Teacher Aide	1	3
Janitor	3	9
Labourer	5	14
Standby D.N.S.	3	9
Pulp	1	3
Water and Sewer	1	3
Cutting Posts	2	6
Cook/Waitress	1	3
Cummity Health Worker	1	3
Liaison	1	3
Student	1	3

One man traps and fishes as well as working in the sawmill.

Question 2 (Continued): What is the income of the household from all sources?

Of the 34 households, 12 households responded.

INCOME	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
<$500/month	0	0
$500 - $999	6	50
$1000 - $1499	2	17
$1500 - $1999	1	8
>$1999	3	25

Question 3: Does the head of the household usually work? (n=34)

	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
Yes	19	56
No	15	44

Question 4: How many members of the household work: Full-time, part-time, seasonal, other.

Of the 39 employed people, 36 responded.

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Full-time	16	44
Part-time	8	22
Seasonal		
Full-time	9	25
Part-time	1	3
Other	2	6

Only one person indicated his/her work to be seasonal. We assumed that people did not understand the term "seasonal" because when analyzing the type of jobs being done, we found that lumbermill workers, D.N.S. standbys and post cutters were all seasonal even though the work is full-time in the summer or winter.

Question 5: Would you like a full-time job?

Of the 34 households, 30 responded.

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	21	70
No	9	30

Question 6: If you had the choice, what type of work would you like to do?

39 responses were given. More than one response was given by some households.

TYPE OF WORK	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Carpenter	4	10
Lumber	5	13
Construction	2	5
Teacher	2	5
Teacher's Aide	2	5
Electrician	1	2.5
Trapper/Fisherman	4	10
Typist/Clerical	1	2.5
Janitor	1	2.5
Mechanic	5	13
Housekeeping	3	8
Public Health Nurse	1	2.5
Other	1	2.5
Don't Know	1	2.5
Upgrading	1	2.5
Heavy Equipment	1	2.5
Bookkeeping	1	2.5
Standby Foreman	1	2.5
Nursing	1	2.5
None	1	2.5

Question 7: What work experience do the adults (over 16) in this household have?

105 responses were given, 3 households did not respond. (In general, there was more than one response given per household.)

WORK EXPERIENCE	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Carpentry	11	10
Trapping/Fishing	15	14
Bookkeeping	7	6
Heavy Equipment	8	7
Crafts	3	3
Mechanic	3	3
Construction	4	4
Sewing	5	5
Typing	3	3
Teacher	4	4
Nurse	-	-
Nurse's Aide	2	2
Teacher's Aide	3	3
Housekeeping	16	15
Water & Sewer	2	2
Store	2	2
Chisum/Sawmill	4	4
Labourer	2	2
Cutting Posts	2	2
Waitress/Cook	2	2
Park Work	1	1
Small Motor Repairs	2	2
Janitor	1	1
No Work Experience	1	1
Welding	1	1
Electrician	1	1

Question 8: Where do you usually find work? (n=30)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
In Community	27	90
Outside Community	2	7
La Ronge	-	-
Prince Albert	-	-
Cannot find work anywhere	1	3

Question 4: Indicate the training received by all adults (over 16) in this household in the last 10 years? (n=51)

TRAINING	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Upgrading	4	8
Carpentry	2	4
Mechanic	1	2
Electrician	-	-
Home Economics	1	2
Bookkeeping	5	10
Teacher's Training	1	2
Secretary	2	4
University	2 (B.Ed.)	4
Small Motor Repair	5	10
Labour Training	1	2
Water & Sewer Orientation	2	4
Day Care	1	2
Community Health Worker	1	2
Waitress	1	2
Construction & General Workers Workers Training	1	2
Chisum/Sawmill	1	2
Store Clerk	1	2
No Training	18	34
Other	1	2

Question 5: Name any additional types of training that members of your household would like to receive if they could? (n=64)

TRAINING	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Upgrading	13	20
Carpentry	6	9
Mechanic	8	13
Electrician	4	6
Typing	4	6
Bookkeeping	4	6
Teacher's Training	4	6
Handicrafts	2	3
Heavy Equipment	8	13
Welding	3	3
Nursing	1	2
Secretary	1	2
Sawmill	1	2
Other	1	2
Not Interested In Training	5	7

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Question 1: Do you feel the youth in Weyakwin are receiving adequate education. (n=30)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	22	73
No	8	27

Question 2: If no, what would you like to see changed or added concerning education?

- Better principal and teachers
- Enforced attendance
- More school work
- More preparation for high school. Eg. Comprehensive exams
- Grades 6-9 are not learning enough
- Would like a high school here
- Older residents should be able to attend high school in Weyakwin

Question 3: What is the highest level of education that each of the adults (over 16) in your household has achieved?

Of the 84 adults, 72 responded.

EDUCATION	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Grade One	1	1
Grade Two	4	6
Grade Three	1	1
Grade Four	-	-
Grade Five	3	4
Grade Six	4	6
Grade Seven	6	8
Grade Eight	11	15
Grade Nine	10	14
Grade Ten	11	15
Grade Eleven	3	4
Grade Twelve	3	4
Upgrading	8	11
Community College	3	4
Some University	4	6

HOUSING

Question 1: What type of house do you live in? (n=34)

TYPE OF HOUSE	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Single Story	17	50
Mobile Home	3	9
Two Story	2	6
Bi-level	12	35

Question 2: Approximately what size is your house? (n=16)

Of 34 households, 16 responded.

SIZE OF HOUSE		RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
7.3m x 7.9m	(24' x 26')	1	6
7.3m x 9.1m	(24' x 30')	2	13
9.8m x 12.2m	(32' x 40')	5	31
4.3m x 18.3m	(14' x 60')	1	6
7.9m x 9.1m	(26' x 30')	2	13
7.3m x 11.6m	(24' x 38')	3	19
8.5m x 13.4m	(28' x 44')	1	6
8.5m x 9.8m	(28' x 32')	1	6

Question 3: What type of structure is it? (n=33)

STRUCTURE	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Wood Frame	28	85
Log	1	3
Pre-fab	1	3
Mobile Home	3	9

Question 4: How many rooms are there in the house? (n=32)

NUMBER OF ROOMS	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Three or fewer	2	6
Four	4	13
Five	16	50
Six	6	19
Seven	2	6
Eight	-	-
Nine	1	3
Ten	1	3

Question 5: How old is the house? (n=32)

AGE OF HOUSE	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
1 year or less	-	-
2 years	2	6
3 years	-	-
4 years	2	6
5 years	3	9
6 years	2	6
7 years	-	-
8 years	-	-
9 years	-	-
10 years	10	31
11 years	8	25
12 years	1	3
More than 12 years	4	13

Question 6: Does this house have a basement? (n=33)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	29	88
No	4	12

Question 7: What condition is the house in?

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Exterior (n=34)		
Poor	9	26
Fair	20	59
Good	3	9
Excellent	2	6
Interior (n=31)		
Poor	11	35
Fair	13	42
Good	7	23
Excellent	-	-

Question 8: Does it need repairs? (n=34)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
No	3	9
Yes, minor repairs	15	44
Yes, major repairs	16	47

Question 9: If yes, what are the problems? (n=149)

More than one response was given by each household.

PROBLEMS	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Drafty windows	22	15
Broken floor tiles	12	8
Poor insulation	20	14
Rotting window sills	6	4
Warping floors	11	7
Poor heating	14	10
Dampness from steam	12	8
Leaky roof	9	6
Poor foundation	8	5
Poor wiring	9	6
Poor plumbing	10	7
Problems with doors	2	1
House creaks a lot or shakes	2	1
Big gaps in doors -- drafty	3	2

(continued on next page)

PROBLEMS	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Too expensive	1	6
broken doors	1	
No furnace	1	
Water seeps through basement wall when it rains	1	
No linoleum downstairs	1	
Poor hot water heater	1	
Walls bulge below windows	1	
Walls break easy	1	
Front door cracked	1	

Question 10: What changes would you like to see made to new homes? (n=112)
More than one response was given for each household.

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Basement	7	6
Better insulation	19	17
Better heating system	20	18
Better building materials	23	20
Bigger homes	10	9
Better repair service	23	21
Smaller houses -- warmer	3	3
Bigger cupboards	2	2
Better doors	1	4
Wood furnaces	1	
Better structure	1	
Ramp for wheelchair	1	
Lower ceiling at entrance to bi-levels	1	

Question 11: What is the most important aspect that should be considered when building a new house? (n=87)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Larger lot	12	14
Separate storage area	12	14
Less heat loss	23	26
Basement	13	15
Porch	22	25
Ramps for wheelchairs	1	6
Better doors	1	
Picture windows	1	
Better kitchen cupboards	1	
Wood furnace	1	

Question 12: What are the most important things about your yard area? (n=83)
More than one response per household.

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Provides privacy	17	21
Play area for children	17	21
Storage space	10	12
Garden	12	14
Place to hang out clothes	15	18
Place to park cars	11	13
Garage	1	1

Question 13: Should new houses be constructed by local companies and residents of Weyakwin? (n=32)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	31	97
No	1	3

COMMUNITY NEEDS

A. Medical Services

Question 1: Which, if any, of the following illnesses are common in your household? (n=50)

ILLNESSES	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Colds	25	50
Diarrhea	4	8
Lung Problems	4	8
Arthritis	12	24
Diabetes	1	2
Sores	3	6
Allergies	1	2

Question 2: Where do you go for treatment of minor health problems? (n=28)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Prince Albert	13	47
La Ronge	2	7
Weyakwin Clinic	11	39
La Ronge or Prince Albert	2	7

Where do you go for treatment of major health problems? (n=27)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Prince Albert	20	75
Saskatoon	2	7
La Ronge	2	7
Saskatoon/Prince Albert	1	4
La Ronge/Prince Albert	2	7

Question 3: Where would you go if an emergency situation arose? (n=33)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Prince Albert	23	70
La Ronge	7	21
Weyakwin Clinic	1	9
Saskatoon	1	
La Ronge/Prince Albert	1	

Question 4: Where do you go for dental work? (n=32)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Prince Albert	25	78
La Ronge	3	10
La Ronge/Prince Albert	2	6
Weyakwin for Children	1	6
No Place	1	

Question 5: Do you think Weyakwin needs better health facilities? (n=29)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	22	76
No	6	21
Don't know	1	3

Why?

- Dental assistance should be provided 3 to 4 times a year especially for children.
- Have a doctor come in with the nurse once a month.
- It is not always necessary to call an ambulance.
- It is too far to travel to Prince Albert or La Ronge and vehicles are often unavailable.
- Dentist should come to check older people.
- Vehicles are not available to drive to Prince Albert or La Ronge (6 people responded in this manner)
- Sometimes I need a nurse or doctor more than once a week for my patients and we do need a dentist more than once a year for everybody, not only for children.
- No. I can easily go to town. Weyakwin is too small for other facilities.
- We need a full time nurse.
- In case the baby gets sick we wouldn't have to travel far to see a nurse or doctor.
- So we don't have to go to La Ronge or Prince Albert.
- Haven't really thought of it.
- Dentists and doctors should come one or two times a year for all people not just students.
- There is not enough space in the nurse's office; we should have a doctor visiting at least once a month.

SHOPPING AND SERVICES

Question 1: What town/city do you visit most often? (n=33)

TOWN/CITY	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Prince Albert	24	73
La Ronge	7	21
La Ronge/Prince Albert	2	6

Question 2: Approximately how often do you visit this town/city? (n=33)

FREQUENCY	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Once a month	7	21
Twice a month	15	46
Once a week	10	30
Every day	1	3

Question 3: In general, what do you go there for? (n=34)

		RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Groceries	(n=34)	34	100
Clothes	(n=34)	27	79
Laundry	(n=34)	6	18
Movies	(n=34)	9	26
Pubs	(n=34)	6	18
Sports	(n=34)	3	9
Bank	(n=34)	20	59
Bingo	(n=34)	11	32
Business	(n=34)	6	18
Medical	(n=34)	26	76
Visiting	(n=34)	16	57
Car Servicing	(n=34)	14	41

Question 4: Would you like to see more services offered in your community? (n=32)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	31	97
No	1	3

Question 5: If yes, what services would you suggest? (n=32)

SERVICE		RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Store	(n=32)	27	84
Laundromat	(n=32)	14	44
Gas Station/Garage	(n=32)	5	16
Restaurant/Cafe	(n=32)	4	13
Liquor Store	(n=32)	3	9
R.C.M.P.	(n=32)	1	3

Question 6: If more services were available in Weyakwin, would you visit other towns as much? (n=31)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	5	16
No	26	84

CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS & RECREATION

Question 1: What clubs and organizations exist in Weyakwin? (n=68)

CLUBS/ORGANIZATIONS	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Baseball	25	37
Canoe	-	-
Youth	-	-
Crafts	1	2
Hockey	9	13
Recreation	15	22
Services To The Elderly	9	13
ACW (Anglican Church Women)	4	6
Hamlet	1	2
Community College Committee	1	2
School Board	2	3
Co-op	1	2

Question 2: What clubs and organizations do you belong to? (n=35)

CLUBS/ORGANIZATIONS	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
None	23	66
School Board	3	9
Community College Board	2	6
ACW (Anglican Church Women)	2	6
Services To The Elderly	3	9
Recreation Club	1	2
Alcoholics Anonymous	1	2

Question 3: What clubs would you like to have in Weyakwin? (n=18)

CLUBS/ORGANIZATIONS	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Boy Scouts	4	22
Girl Guides	4	22
Brownies	3	17
More Children's Clubs	1	39
Jogging Club	1	
4-H	1	
Crafts	1	
Family Group Organization	1	
Canoe Club	1	
Wolf Cubs	1	

Question 4: Do you feel there is a need for a youth centre in Weyakwin? (n=30)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	21	70
No	9	30

Question 5: What do you do in your spare time? (n=108)

LEISURE ACTIVITY	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Sports	6	6
Read	21	19
Music	12	11
Fish	7	6
Canoe	3	3
Swim	2	2
Relax	21	19
Television	8	7
Visit	4	4
Drink	2	2
Sew	5	5
Garden	3	3
Play Cards	1	13
Plant Potatoes	1	
Camp	1	
Sleep	1	
Crochet	1	
Knit	1	
Odd Jobs	1	
Housework	1	
Bicycle	1	
Bookkeeping	1	
Greenhouse	1	
Raise Chickens	1	
Berry Picking	1	
Beading	1	

Question 6: What types of sports and recreation do you and other members of your household enjoy? (n=127)

RECREATION ACTIVITY	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Baseball	23	18
Baseketball	1	1
Volleyball	13	10
Football	2	2
Skating	10	16
Canoeing	6	5
Cross Country Skiing	13	10
Bicycling	19	15
Camping	19	15
Hockey	3	2
Bingo	2	2
Broomball	1	5
Swimming	1	
Partying	1	
Nothing	1	
Fishing	1	
Moose Hunting	1	

Question 7: Would you like to see more sports and recreation facilities in or near your town? (n=30)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	16	53
No	14	47

Question 8: If yes, what would you suggest? (n=20)

FACILITY	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Roller Skating Rink	5	25
Curling Rink	2	10
Indoor Rink	4	20
Tennis Court	3	15
Gym for Weightlifting	1	5
Pool Room	1	5
Something to keep kids out of trouble	1	5
All sports	1	5
Park	1	5
Swimming Pool	1	5

COMMUNITY AND COUNCIL

Question 1: Do you feel the local community council is doing a good job? (n=31)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	19	61
No	7	23
Don't Know	5	16

Question 2: If no, what are the complaints?

- We were charged $30 for water but it has not been hooked up.
- There are a lot of dogs running loose. This poses a danger to the children.
- There are too many complaints and exaggerations about minor things.
- There should be a dog bylaw to reduce the number of dogs.
- Should offer more jobs to the community and create more activities to get people involved.
- The council change their rules often and then they do not enforce them.
- They should attempt to get more jobs and courses in Weyakwin.
- There is not enough entertainment.
- They do not do enough for the hamlet.

Question 3: Do you have any complaints or comments about community services such as: garbage disposal, snow removal or road maintenance?

		RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Garbage Disposal	(n=27)		
Yes		1	4
No		26	96
Snow Removal	(n=28)		
Yes		9	32
No		19	68
Road Maintenance	(n=29)		
Yes		10	34
No		19	66

Question 4: If yes, what comments or complaints do you have?

- Roads should be graded at least once a week.
- Streets should have sidewalks.
- The snow is piled in the driveway; roads are messed up instead of cleaned.
- The roads are not cleared enough.
- No blower. Should fix or grade roads in and around town more often.
- In winter the road to the lake is hardly touched.
- They don't clean roads often enough.
- Roads should be paved.
- Road maintenance is often neglected but it is difficult to arrange that service.
- They are doing just fine.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Question 1: Would you like to see your town: stay the same size, grow slightly, grow much larger or get smaller? (n=31)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Stay the same size	12	39
Grow slightly	13	42
Grow much larger	5	16
Get smaller	1	3

Question 2: What do you like best about Weyakwin?

- I can pick berries close by.
- Close to wilderness lakes for fishing, but not too far north of Prince Albert.
- My family and friends are here.
- Trees, gardens.
- People are friendly; good working facilities.
- The hamlet is located close to a lake.
- There is a school, post office and friends nearby.
- Scenery.

Question 3: What do you dislike about Weyakwin?

- The houses are almost all the same. Some of them should have been built differently.
- There are too many parties at my house.
- The work shortage.
- There is not enough entertainment.
- There are no recreation facilities.
- There are too many dogs and too much drinking.
- No store.
- Cannot get good television channels. It is a dead town with no entertainment.
- There are not enough people living in Weyakwin.
- There are too many drunks.
- There is no store or gas station and not enough jobs.
- It is not as quiet here as in Molanosa.
- The houses are too close together.
- There is no privacy, no store, no cafe, no jobs.
- I do not like the water.
- There are too many weekend parties with noisy music.

Question 4: Do you have any other suggestions concerning improvements to your town?

- Bring in black soil for gardens.
- There should be better housing.
- We should have more employment and more small business.
- Fix the empty houses so people who need houses can buy or rent them. Too many houses are occupied by two to three families.
- I would like to see all the people who are making money off this community help support the community clubs.
- We need a store and laundry.
- We need better television and radio channels and better telephone service.
- We need better organizors in the recreation club and on the Council -- ones who aren't scared to organize tournaments.
- We need better bylaws and private telephone lines.
- Black top all roads, streets, back alleys.
- We need more summer employment for students.
- There should be jobs and courses offered in the hamlet.
- I figure the houses should have been built by chisum logs since we make them here. I think it would have given a lot of employment.

B-2: SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING SURVEY - JUNE 1984

In response to the suggestion raised in the terms of reference concerning senior citizen housing, a senior citizen housing survey was carried out to identify if there is a need to build a senior citizen complex in Weyakwin or provide additional care for the elderly. These topics are dealt with in the text. The responses to each question are outlined in this section.

The number of senior citizens (65 years of age and older) in Weyakwin in 1984 is eight (S.H.S.P. Covered Population, June 30, 1984). A survey was done of each individual. The response rate was 100%.

The responses are as follows:

Are you 65 years old or older? (n=8)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	8	100
No	-	-

Do you live by yourself? (n=8)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	2	25
No	6	75

If no, who do you live with? (n=6)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Son & Family	6	100
Daughter & Family	-	-
Sister	-	-
Brother	-	-
Spouse	-	-

Do you feel your present living arrangement is adequate? (n=8)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	8	100
No	-	-

Comments:

- I like to live in a nice quiet place.
- My son looks after me.
- Everyone in the house does their share.
- My children or grandchildren can help around the house.

Do you feel you can care for yourself and a home without assistance? (n=8)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	7	87
No	1	13

Do you feel that the care you get now from the Services To The Elderly is sufficient?

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	7	87
No	-	-
Does not receive assistance from S.T.T.E.	1	13

Do you feel you need some additional care such as assistance with meals, bathing, changing bandages, etc.? (n=8)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	1	13
No	7	87

Do you think Weyakwin needs a small senior citizen's complex? (The complex was explained in the survey introduction.) (n=8)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	-	-
No	8	100

If you had the following choices, would you prefer: to remain where you are living or to move to a senior citizen housing complex? (n=8)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
To remain where you are living	8	100
To move to a senior citizen housing complex	-	-

Which of the following services do you feel you need? (n=8)

SERVICE	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Basic Nursing Care	1	13
Meals on Wheels	-	-
Housekeeping	3	37
No Answer	4	50

B-3: SURVEY FOR SENIOR CITIZEN'S COMPLEX AND DAY CARE CENTRE

A survey of Weyakwin households concerning the need for a senior citizen's complex and day care centre was carried out in June 1984. The responses to the questions are as follows:

1. *Do you feel there is a need for a senior citizen's complex in Weyakwin? (n=40)*

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	17	43
No	23	57

Comments:

- They would be able to look after themselves better.
- They would rather be on their own.
- It would not be necessary to go all over the hamlet to clean senior citizens' houses.

2. *Do you feel that more care should be given to the elderly by the Department of Health? (Care such as: meals on wheels, bandange changes, bathing, etc.) (n=40)*

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	6	15
No	34	85

If yes, which services do you feel are necessary?

- Meals on wheels.
- Chopping wood.
- Aid with medication.

The elderly in Weyakwin are being surveyed concerning their thoughts on this subject. Do you have any further comments about Senior Citizen Housing?

- It would never work.

DAY CARE

1. *Do you think there is a need for a Day Care Centre in Weyakwin?* (n=40)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	36	90
No	4	10

2. *Do you have children 5 years of age or younger?* (n=40)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	28	70
No	12	30

3. *If yes, would you send your children to a Day Care Centre in Weyakwin?* (n=30)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	27	90
No	3	10

4. *If yes, for what reason?* (n=18)

REASON	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Because I work full-time	6	33
Because I work half days and would send the children to Day Care when I work	1	6
So I could have a break from the children	6	33
Because, even though I am not employed, I don't have enough time to spend with the children	5	28

5. *Would you be willing to help organize or operate a Day Care Centre?*

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Organize		
Yes	28	70
No	12	30
Operate		
Yes	30	75
No	10	25

B-4: WEYAKWIN COMMUNITY PLANNING STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire was distributed at the second public meeting on June 5, 1984, concerning the store in Weyakwin. The purpose of the questionnaire was to establish the problems associated with the store and the adequacy/inadequacy of the building and the variety of goods.

Twelve individuals responded to the questionnaire. The following results were recorded:

1. *Did you shop at the Mamawe Store when it was open?* (n=12)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	12	100
No	-	-

Comments: For some of my staples or convenience foods.

2. *Do you feel that the Mamawe Store had an adequate variety of groceries and goods?* (n=12)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	-	-
No	12	100

Comments: Not for me, but this does not matter. One still has to go to the city for other business needs so we combine it with shopping at the same time.

3. *Would you rate the variety of groceries as poor, fair, good or excellent?* (n=12)

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Poor	8	67
Fair	3	25
Good	1	8
Excellent	-	-

Comments:

- The store had a good variety for the size of this community (small as it is), but not enough for my needs.
- There was usually only one brand available and in terms of family shopping, the sizes of some food stuffs was just too small and too expensive.
- There was always something which they didn't carry.
- There wasn't much of a variety. I would like to see more fresh vegetables and fruits and smaller and larger variety of canned goods.
- I had to wait at least a week to get what I wanted.
- The needed item was there when you needed it, but if you bought too much you bought out the store.
- The store always ran out of variety groceries, gas and oil.
- There was not enough fresh fruit and vegetables. There was not enough cash for cashing cheques.

4. *Was the quantity of groceries and goods in stock adequage for your needs? (n=12)*

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	-	-
No	12	100

Comments: I buy in larger quantities of almost everything. The smaller packages are too expensive.

5. *When the store was in Weyakwin, did you travel to a larger centre as often as you do now? (n=12)*

	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	6	50
No	6	50

Comments: I go to a larger centre for other business.
I went to a larger centre because I couldn't get the goods I needed.

6. *How often did you travel to a larger centre when the store was open?* (n=12)

FREQUENCY OF TRAVEL	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Once a week	3	25
Twice a month	4	33
Once a month	5	42
Once every two months	-	-
Twice a year	-	-
Never	-	-

7. *Do you have any comments about the Mamawe Store?*

- The building itself wasn't appropriate for a store. I think there should be a different building and there should be a greater variety of food and goods.
- Too many bosses and not enough Indians and money.
- The building itself is totally inadequate - not enough room to manoeuver or to stock the shelves with a variety of goods - eg. fresh produce.
- It was losing money because of charge accounts, resulting in a large accounts receivable which became uncollectables.
- The display area of the store was too small and the cooling mechanisms were not working properly.
- If the store had had cash for cheques, I would have shopped there more.
- There was insufficient amounts of stock and no money to cash cheques.
- I would like to see more groceries if the store could be reopened.
- The building was too small.
- The building was too small and it did not hold a large enough variety of groceries especially the ones that were really needed.
- Meat was too expensive.
- The store should be open longer hours for contractors and motorists.

8. *Would you like to see any changes if this store is reopened?*

- There should be a more adequate paved area around the store.
- Yes, more food and cash to cash cheques.
- Should definitely be more variety. (It can be done. I've seen other smaller stores with more variety than what Mamawe offered). If it is still a Co-op, the store could have longer summer hours (open longer during the day and on weekends).

- Probably private ownership would work. Also a number of small enterprizes under one roof - like a small shopping mall - would serve the community better.
- I would like to see it managed by a person with experience in the field. Someone who understands the importance of public relations.
- I would like to see pleasant clerks and managers or private ownership.
- I would like to see more groceries being offered.
- Yes, better management, perhaps a person from out of town.
- The store should be bigger with a better variety of groceries and goods.

APPENDIX C

Newsletters

WEYAKWIN COMMUNITY PLANNING STUDY

PLANNING INFORMATION NEWSLETTER SERIES

NEWSLETTER #1 APRIL 1984

INTRODUCTION

The Northern Hamlet of Weyakwin in conjunction with Saskatchewan Urban Affairs Community Planning Branch in Prince Albert, have contracted ICL Interplan Consultants Ltd. of Saskatoon to undertake a community planning study for Weyakwin.

The purpose of this first newsletter is to provide general information on why the study is being undertaken, the study's progress to date and to describe the way you as a resident of Weyakwin can get involved in the future planning of your community. More specific details on particular aspects of the study will be included in upcoming issues.

WHY A PLANNING STUDY?

Up to now there has been no overall plan to guide the growth and development of Weyakwin. This new planning study is an attempt to review all factors which may influence future community growth and improvement. We hope to develop from these a vision or picture of the future. This future plan is intended to provide present and future councillors and government officials with the necessary information to make development decisions for Weyakwin.

STUDIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN

A variety of subjects will be examined during the planning study. These subjects will include community history, population, employment, housing, community businesses, community services and local land uses. Once all this information has been collected and analysed we will be in a better position to assist you in planning for the future of your community.

WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING?

The first meeting of the Weyakwin Community Planning Steering Committee was held on January 24, 1984. The meeting was held to specify roles and responsibilities of study team members, outline initial information collected on Weyakwin to date and to discuss the selection of a community liaison co-ordinator. The Mochican Hall was decided to be a good location for a community drop-in-center to see maps of the planning study and review other related material. A second meeting was held February 3, 1984, in Weyakwin with the Northern Municipal Boundary Commission to discuss the implications of new community boundaries.

The present list of members on the Steering Committee is provided below:

Christian Nelson - Hamlet Council
Louis Nagy - Hamlet Council
Peter Still - Hamlet Council
Nicki Brandon - Urban Affairs, Community Planning Branch, Prince Albert

Lorne Sully, Ronald Fournier, and Kenneth Burkell comprise Interplan's community planning study team. All three planners have worked on projects in Northern Saskatchewan. Ken worked with the former Northern Municipal Council.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation by Weyakwin residents is important for the success and ultimate acceptance of the community plan. The intent of the overall public participation program is as follows:

- to keep you informed of the study; and
- to encourage you to express your concerns and ideas regarding the present and future status of Weyakwin.

To date, the program has taken three forms:

1. Meetings with Weyakwin Steering Committee
2. This newsletter distributed to each home in Weyakwin
3. The establishment of a drop-in-center operated by a local community co-ordinator.

Public meetings to be held in Weyakwin throughout the planning study area planned. Members of the Steering Committee and Interplan will be in attendance to discuss a variety of topics of interest to you. Plan to attend and please watch for announcements.

Steering Committee Meetings

Generally the committee operates to help the flow of information and encourage discussion between the community and the consultant. Future meetings with the Steering Committee are planned throughout the planning study.

Newsletters

The purpose of this first newsletter is to keep you up-to-date on the studies planned in the near future. More editions of the newsletter will be distributed during the study. Likely topics will include a review of the issues within Weyakwin, information from the community profile underway, community development alternatives and other relevant material the Steering Committee feel is needed.

Community Liaison Co-ordinator

Ms. Corrina Nelson has been selected to act as community liaison co-ordinator during the duration of the Weyakwin community planning study. Her role will include:

- assisting in the retrieval and evaluation of community information
- assisting in a housing survey
- aiding in arranging future public meetings
- acting as Cree translator if required during interviews and public meetings
- acting as locally-based sounding board for the study

Community Drop-In-Center

A drop-in-center will soon be established at the Mochikun Hall. The office will be operated by the Liaison Co-ordinator at scheduled hours. The office will have two primary functions.

1. It will be used as a distribution center for project information.
2. It will be used as an inquiry center where questions could be answered by the liaison co-ordinator or referred to Interplan planners for reply.

You will be informed of the exact date the center opens --- watch for announcements!

COMMON TERMS

The newsletter contains a number of terms which may be unfamiliar to some readers. Explanations of some of these terms are provided below. The next newsletter will include additional definitions.

Public Participation:	the opportunity provided to all Weyakwin residents to become involved in the future planning of their community. Public participation can be done in several ways, through such means as: - attending public meetings, - responding to questionnaires/surveys, and - contacting the liaison co-ordinator
Planning:	a process where several alternatives are considered for social, economic or physical growth of a community. The process usually involves a local Council, members of the community and a professional planner.
a Plan:	a committment by a local Council to a particular means or style of community growth. A plan may contain policy statements or special social and economic issues in a community. Policy statements are also prepared for desired types and locations of future physical growth.

The Weyakwin Community Planning Information Newsletter Series is intended to stimulate thinking and discussion about the Weyakwin community plan. Your reactions to the Newsletters are an important part of the planning process. If you have any comments about the topics presented in these newsletters, or about other relevant issues, please contact one of the researchers and information people listed below:

Community Liaison Co-ordinator Weyakwin Mochikun Hall	Ms. Corrina Nelson 663-5820
ICL Interplan Consultants Ltd. 503, 333 - 25th Street E. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 0L4	Lorne Sully / Ronald Fournier 665-7655

WEYAKWIN COMMUNITY PLANNING STUDY

PLANNING INFORMATION NEWSLETTER SERIES

NEWSLETTER #2 JULY 1984

Residents of Weyakwin may be interested to know the progress of the Community Planning Study. This newsletter will outline some of the responses and discussions that arose at the public meetings, some results from the questionnaire and the future happenings associated with the study.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING ON

JULY 5 (THURSDAY)

AT 7:30 PM

IN MOCHIKUN HALL

Details are in the last section of this newsletter.

THE STUDY

ISSUES RAISED AT PUBLIC MEETINGS:

Public Meetings

Two public meetings have been held in Weyakwin, the first on April 25th at 7:30 and the second on June 5th at 3:00. Eighteen people attended the first and twelve people attended the second meeting.

The first meeting consisted of an introduction of the planning team and an explanation of the planning process. General concerns and concepts were discussed.

The second meeting dealt with four main topics: the community boundary, the Planning District Concept, housing, and commercial development. A brief summary of each topic follows.

Community Boundary

It was felt that a second attempt should be made to meet with representatives of the Department of Urban Affairs concerning expansion of the hamlet boundaries to include the community garden, the gravel pit, and the land west of Highway #2. (The boundary has already been amended to include the Chisum /sawmill site.) If a new boundary is created, the Hamlet of Weyakwin will have control over development across the highway and also along an extent of the river where picnic spots could be created.

Planning District

The "district planning" concept has been used in southern Saskatchewan but is a new idea in the North. A planning district may take in a large area of land.

In the case of Weyakwin, it could stretch from Montreal Lake to Weyakwin Lake and similar distances north and south of Weyakwin.

If a Planning District is created for Weyakwin, the hamlet would have a certain degree of control within the district. This may be important in terms of forestry or resource and business development. For example, if a district boundary were in place, the Hamlet of Weyakwin would have to be consulted if logging or commercial developments were to be initiated within the Planning District. This would necessitate that the hamlet council meet with government representatives on a regular basis (possibly 3 - 4 times per year). Under these circumstances, you, the people of Weyakwin would gain in two ways: you would have a degree of control over the surrounding forested area and your representatives would be in direct communications with government personnel concerning the activities that are taking place around the hamlet.

Response at the public meeting was positive concerning the Planning District Concept, however, considering the small turnout it was difficult for the study team to assess the feelings of the entire community. Despite this, a letter was drafted to the Minister of Urban Affairs concerning both the hamlet boundaries and the Planning District Concept.

Housing

Because of the high vacancy rate in Weyakwin, it was felt that Hamlet expansion would not be immediately necessary. An expansion area was identified south of Mochikun Hall for possible development in the future. Sewer and water could be expanded in this area.

It was suggested that a questionnaire be sent around the Hamlet concerning senior citizen housing. This was done the week of June 11th.

Commercial Developments

It appeared unanimous to all who attended the June 5th meeting that a store is needed in Weyakwin. This was verified by the questionnaire results. Comments indicated that a banking facility is also desired as most people bank in Prince Albert and do their shopping there at the same time. Other suggestions such as having a small cafe or laundromat in conjunction with the store were offered.

ICL Interplan has been in contact with the Department of Tourism and Small Business in La Ronge since the June 5th meeting. The Mamawe Store was being advertised for sale in Regina, Saskatoon and other Saskatchewan cities. The closing date for the tenders was June 23rd.

QUESTIONNAIRES

ICL Interplan Consultants Ltd. would like to thank everyone who completed the questionnaires. Your responses have been very helpful.

To mention just a few general findings, the questionnaires revealed that housing is generally considered fair to poor with most houses needing repairs.

These problems will be addressed specifically in the final report.

It also became apparent that educational upgrading is considered important to people in the community. Of the 33 households returning questionnaires, 1/3 suggested that at least one member of their family was interested in upgrading. This interest will be communicated to the Community College Branch in La Ronge.

ICL Interplan are presently analyzing your responses concerning unemployment and business development suggestions. Plans and recommendations will be made in the final report concerning these matters.

FUTURE HAPPENINGS

A public meeting will be held Thursday, July 5th at 7:30 pm in Mochikun Hall. The planning team is contacting representatives from the Forestry Division and the Resource Lands Branch of the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources to attend the meeting. These resource people will be able to explain how resources (forestry, recreation, commercial leases, etc.) may be affected if a Planning District is created for Weyakwin.

This meeting is the final one before a draft of the report is prepared. It is your opportunity to help plan for the future of your community. The study team encourages everyone to attend. Drop in any time during the meeting as it will be informal and there will be plenty of room for everyone.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION AND PARTICIPATION.

ICL Interplan Consultants Ltd.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Ph: 665-7655